INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous insurance is a necessity.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO. B 1068

VOL. XVIII NO. 37— BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
Indian insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE EMPIRE BRANCH OF THE UNIVERSITY

GRAVE TURN IN G. I. P. STRIKE.

Notice Of Adjournment Motion In Assembly.

WORKERS TO OFFER SATYAGRAHA.

There was no improvement in the strike of the G.I.P. Railwaymen on Tuesday. The men held meetings in the morning at Parel and once again showed their determination to fight the battle to the finish. The railway authorities also are adamant, and do not show any sign of compromise. On the other hand, hundreds of new men are engaged every day to fill up the places of the strikers. The trains are as a rule coming late since the strike began, and the passengers are seriously inconvenienced. The traffic is being carried on by new and inexperienced men, and as a result, it was reported that a collision between two engines occurred at Sandhurst Road yard, but fortunately no one was injured. Picketing was carried on with renewed vigour, and the volunteers earnestly exhorted the blacklegs not to go to work. The strike has reached a critical stage. The timely intervention of the Government of India by the appointment of a Conciliatory Board could alone save the situation taking a more serious turn.

The Victoria Terminus station which used to present a lively appearance is changed into a recruiting station where unemployed of all castes and communities flock together waiting for their turn to get inside the Recruiting Office to present their applications. Outside the station, the volunteers shout to the top of their voices urging the blacklegs not to go to work. There is a complete absence of the hustle of traffic and the station presents a very gloomy appearance.

—:o:—

DERAILMENT AT KASARA.

—:o:—

Guard Injured And Removed To Hospital.

The Secretary of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union has received the following report from Kasara about the strike situation:—

"At about 2 p.m. on Monday (10th instant) eight wagons and one Brake Van of one up-goods train were derailed near the "A" Cabin at Kasara. The up-main line was blocked for full 24 hours and traffic passed on single line. The guard of the train in question was injured and had to be removed to hospital.

Notices for the ejecting of railway workers from their quarters were served at Kasara by Mr. Shankarrao, D. C. I., Bombay at 8-30 p.m. The staff complained about this to the Assistant Collector, Thana, on special duty at Kasara. He has promised to take steps against the Railway Administration.

Adjournment Motion In Assembly.

The President of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union has received a telegram from Messrs. Anney and Kelkar about their projected motion of adjournment of the Legislative Assembly to-day (Wednesday) and asking for more particulars of the situation.

Mr. Ruikar accordingly telegraphically informed them of the present strike situation. He says that the recruitment of blacklegs being unsuccessful, prisoners were asked to do manual labour at different stations. Strikers are threatened to quit the railway quarters in 24 hours. The situation is hence serious. 75,000 workers on strike.

SATYAGRAHA AGAINST EJECTION.

—:o:—

Workers Exhorted To Stand Firm.

Messrs. R. S. Ruikar, Narayan Swami and S. S. Joshi addressed a mass meeting of the Railway workers at Parel on Tuesday morning and exhorted the men not to quit the railway quarters as ordered by the railway officials, but to offer Satyagraha. Mr. Joshi condemned the policy of the Staff Union leaders.

AT WADI BUNDER.

Messrs. Chowdhri and Ruikar addressed another meeting at Wadi Bunder and exhorted the strikers to be firm and try their best to swell their ranks and prevent peacefully the enrolment of black-legs.

IN THE SUBURBS.

Messrs. Ginwala and Kandalekar addressed meetings at Kuria, Thana and alyan and condemned the action of the railway officials for the ejectment notices. The strikers were asked to offer Satyagraha and remain firm and peaceful.

AT MATUNGA.

Another mass meeting was held at Matunga. King's Circle where Mr. Ginwala, Mrs. Shonnadevi and Mr. Ruikar addressed the meeting. Mrs. Shonnodevi delivered a most touching and inspiring speech and asked the strikers to remain firm and not to budge an inch from their resolve. She also requested the workers to abandon bad habits of smoking, drinking etc and requested them to wear Khaddar. The speech had a tremendous effect. The policy of the Staff Union was condemned and the strikers were requested to do their best to stop the new recruitment.

PUBLIC WORKERS INSULTED.

—:o:—

Situation At Khandwa.

The situation of the strike on the G. I. P. Railway remains unchanged at Itarsi, Bhopal, Bina and other places on this side. Even at smaller stations like Harsud and Khirkiya on the Khandwa-Itarsi Branch, the whole staff excluding Station Master, has struck work.

Having learnt that police intimidation is being practised on the strikers at the smaller and bigger stations, the local leaders Pandit M. L. Chaturvedy and Pandit S. M. Loudhe of the "Karmavir", started on the 7th February by the 13-down passenger to investigate into the affair. While entering the compartment two constables of the local Kotwali bound for Shahada, began to insult Pandit M. L. Chaturvedy.

Had the Railway officials present on the platform not intervened the rashness of the constables might have led to serious results.

STRIKERS THREAT SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

They Number 75,000

BOMBAY, Feb. 11.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, has sent to Mr. Aney, M. L. A., the following telegram, on the G I P Railway strike:—

Strike position very strong and important centres completely on strike. No resumption of work, notwithstanding Agent's threat. Recruitment of blacklegs unsuccessful. Prisoners employed as blacklegs. Anglo-Indian officials intimidate strikers. Workers resolved to offer Satyagraha against forcible ejectment; serious situation will develop if authorities resort to force. Total strength of strikers 75,000. Sir

(Continued on page 7.)

EARL RUSSEL TO CO.

His Speech Not Considered "Authoritative."

MR. BENN NOT EXPLAINING IT AWAY.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

It was pointed out that while it had been agreed at one time that Mr. Wedgwood Benn should make a statement in the Commons explaining Cabinet's view on Earl Russell's speech, the idea was abandoned later owing to some unexpected developments. The Free Press of India now reliably learns that it has been decided that Earl Russell shall be relieved of the Under-Secretaryship for India soon after the publication of the report of the Simon Commission.

In such an eventuality Earl Russell would be only 'locum tenens' and the statement made by him could not be considered as sufficiently authoritative as to call for correction on the floor of the Commons. It is not clear as to why Earl Russell's tenure of office should coincide with the publication of the Simon Commission Report.—Free Press Beam Service.

—:o:—

EX-MAHARAJA OF NABHA.

INTERPELLATIONS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

In the House of Commons today, supplying Mr. Wardlaw Milne with particulars of the Independence Day riots at Dacca, Mr. Wedgwood Benn stated that the disturbance was purely communal. No similar outbreaks had been reported from any where else.

Mr. Benn informed Mr. Marley that he hoped that satisfactory arrangements for education of the young Maharaja of Nabha would be agreed upon shortly. Regarding relaxing in that event, restrictions upon the ex-Maharaja, Mr. Benn said that the matter would receive consideration.

Mr. Kinley raised the question of deportation from British India to Baroda of Pangarkar, Secretary of the Bombay Oil Companies Employees Union. Mr. Benn said that the case must be left to the discretion of the Bombay Government.—Reuter.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA'S SPEECH.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 10.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Benn informed Mr. Freeman that he had seen the press report of a recent speech of the Maharaja of Patiala with reference to independence for India. Mr. Benn added: "Of course it is proposed to invite representatives of the Indian States to the Round Table Conference."

Replying to Mr. Thurtle's question regarding the conviction of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and others, Mr. Benn said until he received judgment in the case he would not be in a position to affirm or deny Mr. Thurtle's assumption that the conviction was based on inscriptions on the banners of which he did not know the exact terms.

Answering supplementary questions, Mr. Benn hoped he would receive a full report of the case by mail, but he did not propose to make a statement before its appeal was heard.

Mr. Thurtle urged that the convicted prisoners should be treated as political prisoners.

Mr. Benn pointed out that discussion were now progressing regarding rules relating to the "special class" prisoners; meanwhile discretion must be left to the proper authorities in India.

Lt.-Col. Clifton Brown suggested that their remarks were rather seditious than political.

Mr. Benn said the case was still 'sub judice,' and he did not think it was proper for him to make observations.

Mr. Thurtle asked whether the advocacy of the Republican form of Government in India would be treated as a penal offence.

Mr. Benn referred him to the Viceroy's speech in the Assembly on 27th January.

Mr. Thurtle asked whether speech dealt with a specific question.

Mr. Benn thought that a passage in the speech answered the question.—Reuter.

CATERERS TO VICEREGAL PARTY.

—:o:—

Two Killed Three Seriously Injured.

LUCKNOW, Feb 11.

A serious motor car accident is reported from Shahjahanpur. The Viceroy who paid a visit to Shahjahanpur Government Agricultural Farm yesterday was to have had tea with Mr. G. Clarke, the Director of Agriculture and the catering was to have been done by Mrs. Barnes of Lucknow.

Mrs. Barnes and her men started from Lucknow in a lorry for Shahjahanpur on Sunday noon. While nearing Shahjahanpur the lorry turned turtle killing two including Mr. Menjes (?) Assistant Manager and injuring three others seriously one of whom is lying in hospital in a precarious condition.—A. P.

CONGRESSMEN AT VICEREGAL FUNCTIONS.

—:o:—

Disciplinary Action At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Feb. 11.

The Town Congress Committee is taking disciplinary action against the local Congressmen who attended the functions connected with the Viceroy's visit to Lucknow. Choudhury Khaliquzzaman, the Chairman of the Municipality and President of the Congress Committee had to resign the presidentship and membership of the Congress before he read the municipal address.

Pandit Harkarnath, the Swarajist Chairman of the District Board, has been called upon to explain why he attended the reception to the Viceroy at the railway station and the Taluqdars Party.—A. P.

MILAP EDITOR'S TROUBLES.

—:o:—

Contempt Case Commenced.

LAHORE, Feb. 10.

The contempt of court proceedings against Mahasaya Khusalchand Khursand, editor of "Milap" a local vernacular daily, in connection with certain articles and pictorial representations relating to matters arising from the proceedings pending before Mr. Sri Krishna, Special Magistrate enquiring into the Lahore Conspiracy, were heard to-day before Justices Fforde, Jaffarali and Hilton in the Lahore High Court.

Pandit Nanakchand, counsel for the respondent at the outset raised a preliminary objection that the court of the Special Magistrate was not a court of justice and as such the present case did not come under the purview of Act 12 of 1926 (contempt of court.)

Their Lordships held as Special Magistrate was performing judicial function, his court was subordinate to the High Court and consequently it was a court of justice. Dr. Narang had just commenced when the court rose for the day.—Free Press.

GUNTUR STUDENTS PICKET SCHOOL.

—:o:—

While Governor Lays Foundation Stone Of New Block.

GUNTUR, Feb. 10.

Protesting against the action of the School Committee in having invited the Governor, the students of the Town High School are on strike and carried on peaceful picketing outside the school where the function of laying the foundation stone of the Science Block was being performed by His Excellency.—Free Press.

THE HAJI BILL.

—:o:—

Bengal Reiterates. Support.

DR. RAY ON DELHI CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

A huge public meeting held this evening at the Albert Hall, Mr. Nirmalchandur Chandra presiding, reiterated Bengal's strong support of the principles underlying Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill. Speeches were made by Sir P. C. Ray, Messrs. Nliratan Sarkar Nialiniranjan Sarkar, Hemendraprasad Ghose, Santoshkumar Bose condemning the conduct of Mr. S. N Mullick and Sir Jadunath Sarkar who recently criticised Mr. Haji's Bill as being not in the best interests of Bengal. The meeting carried by an over-whelming majority the following resolution:

"In view of the necessity of the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine in the interests of the country and in view of the fact the reservation of coastal trade of a country is a recognized and legitimate method of building up a national marine, this meeting of the citizens of Calcutta strongly supports the Bill."

Moving the resolution, Sir P. C Ray said he was both a victim and a sufferer from the discriminatory tactics of Lord Inchcape and his kinsmen. Being connected with the Inland Steam Navigation Company of Bengal for the last 22 years, he knew what disgraceful rate-cutting was being resorted to by foreign shipping magnates. Sir P. C. Ray said the failure of the Delhi conference convened by the Viceroy was due to the backstair influence of foreign vested interests and observed "the apparition of Lord Inchcape must have haunted Lord Irwin and he must have been shaking like an aspen leaf."

Concluding, Sir P. C. Ray said the best interested of the country demanded the passage of Mr. Haji's Bill and they should issue a mandate to the representatives in the Assembly to support the same —Free Press.

33rd DAY OF HUNGER-STRIKE.

—:o:—

"Satin Sen's Condition Precarious."

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

"Liberty" understands that the condition of Satin Sen of Barisal is precarious. To-day is the 33rd day of his hunger-strike. Sen is now in Midnapore Jail. The District Magistrate has written to Sen's brother in Calcutta, asking him to see Sen early. The Magistrate adds that Sen is living on sugar only since the 1st instant. —A.P.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

from 4th February 1930 to 10th February 1930 amounted to Rs. 16,00,000. Six months' bills will continue to be sold until further notice at Rs. 97-2-0 per cent.

KEMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

—:o:—

The Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, has issued the following Press communique dated 11th inst:—

In £ Sterling:—

Sterling purchases in India:—Remittances during the week ending 8 Feb., 1930 £25,000; total remittances from 1st April 1929 to 8 Feb., 1930 £14,715,000.

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury:—Remittances during the week ending 8 Feb., 1930 nil; total remittances from 1st April 1929 to 8 Feb., 1930 £9,500,000.

Total:—Remittances during

G. Total:—Remittances during the week ending 8 Feb., 1930 £25,000; total remittances from 1st April 1929 to 8 Feb., 1930 £24,215,000.

STOP SACRIFICING INDIAN INTERESTS.

Indian Merchants' Warning To Govt.

DISASTROUS EFFECT OF CURRENCY POLICY.

Failure Of Treasury Bills Sale.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, has sent a telegram to the Government of India protesting against the new Sterling Loan. It says that the situation now arisen is clearly due to financial mismanagement and still more to the root evil of unnatural and forced exchange.

How ruinous has the Government policy been is revealed by the result of the sales of Treasury Bills in India. Government wanted Rs. 2 crores. The rate was alluring, but tenders were received only to the extent of 25 per cent. of the total demand.

On the other hand in prosperous England the subscription lists for the new Sterling Loan with unconscionably high rate of interest were closed almost immediately after opening

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Cash applicants for new Indian Loan were only allotted about fifteen per cent. Dealings commenced at eleven-sixteenths premium.—Reuter.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber addressed the following telegram on Monday to the Government of India, Finance Department, regarding the new Sterling Loan of £ 6 millions, through their representative in the Assembly, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt.:—

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber emphatically protest against the raising of six million pounds sterling loan to meet Secretary of State's maturing bills, not only because it is a loan raised outside India and as such against the best economic interests of India, but also because it levies unjustifiably a heavy burden on Indian tax-payer by its ruinous rate of interest and from exemption of the sterling bondholder from Indian Incometax.

SERIOUS WARNING.

As a matter of policy the Committee would seriously warn Government against recourse to foreign money market under avoidable circumstances, for circumstances under which the loan is being raised could and should have been avoided. The Committee feel convinced that the situation now arisen is clearly due to financial mismanagement and still more to the root evil of unnatural and forced Exchange.

The Loan moreover will have a most disastrous effect on the country's trade and industry which are already in a state of acute depression and as such also the Committee most strongly condemn it. Further, such flagrant disregard of the vital interests of India's industry and commerce is calculated to have disastrous effects on Indian commercial opinion. The Committee would accordingly urge that such sacrifice of Indian interests which the Secretary of State himself declared has stopped must really be stopped."

Interpellations In The Assembly.

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER'S APOLOGIA

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day with a heavy and interesting agenda of non-official resolutions. There was a number of short notice questions, which added interest to the proceedings. The controversy over Police arrangements in the Assembly continues to be discussed in the lobbies and all eyes are turned to the forthcoming return of the Viceroy, when it is expected that the uncertainty over it will be removed. Sir Hari Singh Gour is amongst the latest arrivals. Messrs. Gyaprasad Singh, G. S. Bajpai and Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed were sworn in as members.

The Government's financial policy was again referred to at the question time, when Sir George Schuster stated that the amount of discount on Treasury Bills issued between April 1st, 1929 and 28th January, 1930, was about 131 lakhs. He added that it was certainly not a fact that the Government's issues of treasury bills had been the sole or indeed the main factor affecting the course of prices of the Government rupee securities. This had been far more affected by the fall in prices of Indian sterling securities, and that was brought about, firstly, by the wave of dear money, whereby all markets were affected last year, and secondly, by the anxiety felt by the British investors as to the political conditions in India, which anxiety was undoubtedly accentuated by the doctrines preached by the recent Lahore Congress about the repudiation of loans. "I need hardly say," added Sir George, "that these last-mentioned doctrines are not taken seriously by any responsible opinion in India." (Cheers).

FAILURE OF TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Total Tenders Below 25 Per Cent.

The Deputy Controller of the Currency has issued the following press communique dated 11th inst:—

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday, the 11th February 1830. The total amount tendered was Rs. 47,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-6-0 and above were allotted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 41,25,000 and the average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 6-7-9 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months treasury bills will be received on Tuesday, the 18th February 1930. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 21st February 1930. Other conditions are as usual.

Intermediate three months' treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 12th February 1930 to Monday, the 17th February 1930 at Rs. 98-6-6 per cent. Intermediate three months' bills sold from 5th February to 10th February 1930 amounted to Rs. 41,00,000.

Six months' treasury bills sold

(Continued in col. 5.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

STOCKS & SHARES

BULLS AGGRESSIVE BUYERS.

Tata Steel And Fazal Shares Rule Strong.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

The market displayed very strong tone to-day with aggressive buying by Bull operators. The application made by several members to the Board to remove the Tata Steel Deferred Shares from the forward list caused considerable excitement. Several people were talking that this move is made because some operators are caught short and this is not the proper time for such a request. It is a well-known fact that since many months active and impressive buying was done in Tata Steel Ordinary and Deferred shares and even the combination of several bulls was also freely talked. This was a sufficient warning for the bears not to carry on unprotected short sales. Thus if the application is made to minimise losses, there seems little chance for any action on the part of the Board However, the fact remains that these scrips are in a spell of rampant speculation and both parties are trying their best to gain upper hand. The Bulls have succeeded in forcing short covering and it is natural that every effort will be made to harden prices. Thus with a firm determination the bulls appeared as free buyers and Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 290 and soared to Rs. 310. At this level there was some liquidation which resulted in a small relapse and closed at Rs. 303. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 485 and advanced Rs. 25 when scattered liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 506|8 at the close. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 650 and after advancing to Rs. 652 closed at Rs. 660. Pearl and Century shares also moved up in sympathy and recorded some improvement. There was rather free telling of Tram shares on proposed reduction of power charges.

PRODUCTION FIGURES OF TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

1929	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots	Finished Steel
April	52197	45372	31493
May	59348	44052	33270
June	60399	41640	30651
July	55699	38490	33778
August	67717	50229	34210
September	67941	47113	32205
October	72019	53314	42135
November	70017	55302	36027
December	64008	52157	35693
1930			
January	63495	60018	37632

The average production figures per month for the following years:

1928-29	42409	32981	22,441
1927-28	54,366	49,992	34,277
1926-27	51,000	44,166	31,166
1925-26	47,750	39,116	26,666

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.
Bombay, Feb. 6.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 302-8
Apollo 50, nil 2.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y. 165.
Bharat 100 nil, 67-8.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 120.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 50 653-12.
Bombay Industrial (20). 1-12.
Bradbury (200) nil 140.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil 20.
Central India 100, 418/12.
Century 100, 241-4.
Colaba Land 121-4.
Fazalbhoy 250, 507-8.
Crescent 100, 68-12
David 250, nil, 90.
Dawan 250, 423|12
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-5-6.
Ebrahim Pabaney 250, 83-12.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100 6
Finlay 100, 10y, 80
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 180
Gokak 100, 146-4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95
Hindustan 100, 65 100 1490
Indian Bleaching, etc. 100, 87-8.
Indian Manufacturing 1.000 75 950
Indore Malwa 100, 332-8. xd.
Jamshed 250 nil 15.

THE NEW INDIA
Assurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office:—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.
CAPITAL.
Authorised ..Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up ..Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed ..Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs 1,40,32,571
"The NEW INDIA is admittedly" "the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."
Indian Insurance—June 1929.
Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—
Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 1700.
Kohinoor 137-8.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2200
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 68/12.
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 132s
Manockji Petit 1.000 26y 950.
Madras United 250 7/81 400
Morarji Goculdas 1000 nil 400.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil, 40
Minerva 100, nil 75.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore (50) pc 4 127-8xd
New City Bombay 50.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 136|4.
Osmanshahi 85 2|4y, 55.
Pearl 250, 241-4.
Phoenix 100, 285.
Premier 10, nil, 1-8
Sassoon Cotton 100, nil 4-14.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills 10 52-8.
Simplex 250, 30.
Sholapur 1000, 1500.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 4.
Swadeshi 10. 335.
Tata Mill 25, nil. 22-8.
Vishnu Cotton 1000, 2150.
Western India Spinning 1.000, 790

BANKS
Bank of India 50 2 xd. 93.
Baroda 50 3 77.
Central 25, 16.
Eastern £5 xd., 75-8.
Imperial Bank 1285
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 315.
Union 5/11 3-1
P & O. Bank £10 10f. 122

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.
Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f xd xd. 16-10.
Gwalior Cement 10, 79.
Central India Mining 3-4.
Indian Cement 238-12.
Punjab Cement 10, 0-8-0, 10-3 xd
Shahabad Cement 10y 143-12.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 11-4.
United Cement 100 5y. 50.
Katni rOd. 181/4
Katni Def 670.

RAILWAYS.
Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11 767-8.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd 113-116/4
Central Provinces 88
Dhond Baramati 100 2-11-6 95-3
Gujarat 100, 2|4|8, 77-8.
Hoshiarpur Doab 4|12|6 78.
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90, 1|15|21 67.
Mymensingh 100, 2|11|61, 85.
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 81 82.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 88.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 60.
Tapti Valley xd. 655
Upper Sind 100 nil 77.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS
Ahmedabad Electric 100. 7 8y. 120
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd. 123/12
Andhra Valley Ord (1000) xd. 641-12.
Bombay Tram Ord. 50, 131-4.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 40 1106-4.
Tata Power 1000, nil, 472-8.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41. 142-8.
Poona Electricity 100 1y. 135.

PRESS COMPANIES
Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 xd plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 260.
New Berar 500 70y 860.
New Mofussil 400 407 491-4.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U P 500 30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 1/4y 30.
Empire of India Life 100. 30/ 1720
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 15, 9.
New India Assurance (10) 18.
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1820
Vulcan 100 03|0y xd 5.
Industrial & Prudential 6 9-8

MISCELLANEOUS
Alcock Ashdown 6, 256-4.
Attock Oil 1 nil, 15
Belapur Co. 50, nil 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 177-8.
Burma Uganda 12 nil, 22.
Burma F Corporation 68-4.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10-4.
Jost Engineering 50 181-4.
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 90
Scindia Steam 8-1.
Tata Construction xd. 31.
Tata Iron Ord. 48.
Tata Iron Def. 307-8.
Bombay Telephone 50 1y. 51-12.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 100 102-8.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 101
Tata Hydro Def. 105-12.
Tata Steel B 7 p.c. 97
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B. 108
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80

PREFERS.
Tata 1st Pref. 130/
Tata 2nd Pref. 67-4.
Andhra Pref. 960.
Tata Power Pref. 1030
Tata Power Pref. 1025.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

New York Futures 38 To 33 Points Higher.

SHORT COVERING.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market ruled very steady throughout the day on improved buying influenced by favourable cables and covering by shorts. After a rapid decline the speculative situation has much improved on forced liquidation and accumulation of short interest. The general sentiment had also undergone some change as the low level is expected to influence considerable reduction in acreage and increase cotton consumption. So far there are no signs of any improvement in the demand of cotton textile goods but the curtailment of production in manufactured goods seems to have been fully discounted. There are no signs of any trade buying, but one happy position is that the stocks of cotton goods in consuming establishments are at a low ebb. It may be some time before a definite change in the general sentiment takes place but we do believe that the markets will show impressive resistance. The market yesterday opened at a rise of 6 points. There was scattered selling which caused a setback of 3 points from the opening level but heavy covering hardened prices 34 points from the lowest level. Towards the close there was a small relapse and the market closed at a net rise of 33 to 38 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 35 points at 15.75c.

The New Orleans Futures market advanced 41 to 40 points and spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 41 points to 15.23c.

U. S. Port receipts were 8,000 bales and exports amounted to 18,000 bales.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 to 3 points and ruled very steady on better feeling and closed at a rise of 6 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices improved 6 points to 8.43 and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 7 points with March 8.12 and May 8.14. Egyptian cotton futures advanced 11 to 10 points on short covering.

PRIVATE CABLES:—
New York March highest 15.60 (2-53 p.m.)
New York lowest 15.32 (10.05 a.m.)

Messrs. W. H. Midwood have received the following cable from their Head Offise, Liverpool:—

Cotton may go temporarily higher but do not advise following advance. Cautious policy advised for the time being.

Hemelryk:—

New York cables:—
"Improvement Stock Exchange. Strong European buying."

Harris:—
"Cotton last week's decline unquestionably improved technical condition of market and prevailing low prices should encourage decrease in acreage and increased consumption. Therefore at present differences looks conservative transfer short hedges from old crops to October.'

Liverpool:—
"In consequence of local operators buying, are expecting fresh Government support."

Liverpool:—
"Market steadier and should react further but doubt sustained improvement without better trade demand of which little sign yet."

Reuter:—
"Market was firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and covering by shorts."

"Enormous long interest at materially higher prices, of confident belief Farm Board support now practically liquidated. While admitting Farmboard programme so far complete fiasco, think unfavourable features largely discounted. Market technically much sounder, substantial acreage reduction indicated, believe risk purchases this level greatly minimised."

NEW YORK COTTON.
—:o:—
New York, Feb. 10.

March	15.52+33
May	15.86+38
July	16.09+35
October	16.29+33
December	16.47+37
Middling Spot	15.75+35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
—:o:—
New York, Feb. 10.

March	15.38+41
May	15.63+40
Middling Spot	15.23+40

NEW YORK.
New York, Feb. 10.

New York 10-45 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

March	15.38
May	15.60
July	15.83
New York 11 45 a.m.	
March	15.40
May	15.64
July	15.86

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Feb. 10.

Demand Bills	485.87

PROSPECTS OF WHEAT PRICES.

—:o:—

Federal Board Meeting.

MOVE FOR STABILIZATION.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.

The Federal Farm Board is meeting to-morrow to form stabilization Boar dfor Wheat. Recent offerings of Russia has weakened the situation and although the activities of the Farm Board are not meeting general approval, it seems that any action is likely to have pronounced effect on sentiment.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, Feb. 10.

March close at 8s 4d up 7/8 d.
May close at s 8/7 3/4d up 3/4 d
July close at s 8/9 1/2d up 1d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Mar. per bushel $ 1.17-1/2 up 1.
May per bushel $ 1.21-7/8 up 1-1/8.
July per bushel $1.22-3/4 up 1.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Mar. 19.50 up 5.
May 19.75 up 10.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 10.

	Opening.	Closing.
Februarv		8.16+06
March	8.16	8.20+06
April		8.22+05
May	8.26	8.30+06
June		8.32+06
July	8.36	8.39+06
August		8.42+06
September		8.45+05
October	8.46	8.48+05
November	.8	
December		8.52+05
January		8.53+05
February		8.55+05
Middling Spot		8.43+06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Feb. 10.

Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 300 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 10.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.35+10
Scinde Fine	4.60+10
Scinde Superfine	4.85+10
Bengal Good	4.10+10
Bengal Fully Good	4.35+10
Bengal Fine	4.60+10
Oomra, Good	5.30+10
Oomra Fully Good	5.60+10
Oomra Fine	5.90+10
Broach Fully Good	6.05+10
Broach Fine	6.30+10
Broach Superfine	6.55+10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 10.

March	13.23+11
May	13.25+10
July	13.30+11
November	13.25+09
December	13.28+09
January	13.35+09
Sakells. F.G.F Spot	13.75+15

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Feb. 11.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st Sept. 2 Days	This year.
Khandesh	1,352	228,950
Central India	3,534	229,467
Barsi and Nagar	4,032	172,744
Hyderabad-Gaorani	2,160	57,980
Berar	7,879	429,838
Central Provinces	4,940	224,946
Total Oomras	23,897	1,343,925
Dholera	2,286	63,549
N.-W. Provinces	200	126,957
Rajputana	140	25,744
Sind-Punjab	1,636	115,686
Broach	4,264	83,719
Coompta & Dharwar	...	43,389
Westerns-Northerns	...	14,145
Cocoanada	..	100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	6,904
Persian	...	212
American	..	6,360
Egyptian & African	..	32,119
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.	...	394
Total	32,423	1,863,203

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Feb. 11.
1st Sept. to 6th Feb

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	2,665	381,019
Japan & China	7,709	571,568
Coast Ports	...	9,161
Up-country by Rail	...	51,564
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	67,171
Total	10,374	1,080,483

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Feb. 11.

Bengal	200/215
Mathia	215/222
Khandeish	220/225
Akola/Khamgaon	230/237
Nagpur/Wardha	245/260
Barsi/Kurduwadi	225/235
Jalna/Aurangabad	225/232
Nagar/Vambori	225/230
Purna/Parbhani	250/260
Khandwa/Sanavad	225/232
Indore/Ujjain	235/257
Miraj/Sangli	270/285
Coompta	265/275
Tirupur/Cambodia	335/340

LINSEED OIL.
London, Feb. 10.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London cwt. 39/6 March/April delivery, Paid and Further buyers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 39 1-1/2 May-Aug. delivery, Paid.

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|5 27|32
D D 1|5 7|8
LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1|5 7|8 Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 29|32
Banks selling T T 1|5 27|32 Mar
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 April.
Banks selling T T 1|5 25|32 May
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 15|16 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|8 April.
NEW YORK:—
B. C RATE T T 276 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 276 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 275 1|4
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 930
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 135 1|2
Banks Buying 60 Days 133
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 106 1|4.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 134 1|4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 3|8
CROSS RATE:—
New York—London 4.86 1|4 10th inst.
Shanghai—London 1|11 7|8 11th inst.
Japan London 2|0 1|4 10th Inst.
London—Paris 124.15 10th inst.
London—Belgium 34.900 10th inst.
London Switzerland 25.19 10th inst.
London—Italy 92.90 10th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Quiet
Gold £4.4.11 1|2 8th inst.; £4.4 11 1|2 10th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 7|16 8th inst.; 20 5|16 10th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 1|4 8th inst.; 20 1|8 10th inst.
Silver New York Ready 44 1|4 8th inst.; 44 10th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 3 29|32 per cent 8th inst.; 3 15|16 per cent 10th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 3 31|32 per cent 8th inst.; 4 per cent 10th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6-1/2 per cent Nominal. 3 Mos 5-1/2 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 11.
(Liable to Income-Tax)
3½ per cent G. P. Notes Ready Rs. 64-9.
3½ per cent. G. P. Notes Sett. Rs. 64-6 1/2.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Rs. 72-8.
4 per cent 1934-37 Loan 89-12.
4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan 76-0.
4½ per cent 1934 Bonds 94-12.
4½ per cent. 1955-60 Loan 85-15.
5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan 95-0
5 per cent 1935 Bonds 97-0.
5 per cent 1939-44 Loan 95-0.
6 per cent. 1954 Municipal Deb. 103.
6 per cent Karachi Port Trust 102-12.
(Income-Tax Free).
5 per cen 1945-55 Loan Ready 100-1.
Do. Sett. 100-0.
5 per cent 1933 Bonds 99-12.
6 per cent. 1930 Bonds 100-1.
6 per cent 1931 Bonds 100-10.
6 per cent 1932 Bonds 101-9.
6½ per cent B. D Loan 1935 103-12.
7 per cent Mysore Loan 1931 102-4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Feb. 10.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-5/8 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3-15/16 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.
New York, Feb. 10.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 8,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 6,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 12,000 bales.

U. S. TEXTILE TRADE.

JANUARY FIGURES.
The January figures issued by the Textile Merchants Association of New York are as under:
Sales 90.3 of production.
Shipments 102.5 of production
Stocks 1.8 decrease.
Unfilled orders 9.2 decrease.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Feb. 10.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, 1b. Spot 7-15/16d. Sellers.

INDIAN COTTON CROP NEWS.

Daily Arrivals At Various Centres.

BOMBAY PADTAR RATES.
—:o:—
Bombay, Feb. 11.

	Arrives	Rate. Bales. Rs.
Ujjain	900	280/90
Indore		240/50
Ratlam	200	280/305
Sennabad	100	245/55
Bir	100	245/55
Buranpur	100	240/45
Amalner	100	240/45
Dhulia	200	240/45
Chopda	100	240/50
Nagpur	200	260/70
Lyalpur (Sindh-American)	300	280/95
Onkara	400	285/95
Abhor	400	285/95
Bhavaniganj	150	280/90
Chandasi	100	235/40
Amraoti	250	240/45
Dhamangaon	200	240/45
Barsi Kurrurwada	200	240/45
Ganga Khed	100	240/45
Bhavaniganj	150	275/85
Mandusar	50	280/90
Jaina	400	240/45
Khamgam	300	240/50
Nanded	200	285/95
	Carts	Rates. Arrivals Rs.
Khandwa	350	245/55
Wardha	400	255/60
Wun	300	255/60
Pandharwada	250	255/60
Yeotmal	250	255/60
Arvi	200	255/60
Latur	200	280/90
Parbhani	100	270/80
Ahmednagar		235/40
Bijapur		235/40
Bengal U. P.		210/15
Jalgaon		240/50
C. P. No. 2		245/50
Kudchi		250/60
Mathia		220/30
Pachora		240/50
Purna	100	260/70
Karda		240/50
Pandharpur		240/50
Hingolt		240/45
Karanja	300	240/50
Sailu		240/45
Shedbai		240/50
Pandurna		240/50
Kasur (Bengal)		225/30
Kinganghat		240/50
Warora		250/60
Purgaon		240/45
Ranala		240/45
Nandarbar		240/45
Katol		240/50
Vamboria		240/45
Sirpur		245/50
Malkapur		245/50
Sanavad		245/50
Kumpta		280/90
Tirupur Cambodia		325|35
Dhondycha		240/50
Erodol		240/50
Banusal		240/50
Sindhi		250/60
Khirkia		250/55
Ghurji		215/20
Hansi		220/25
Warangam		240/50
Sindhurni		240/50
Chalisgaon		240/50
Budhnavar		285|95
Akola		240|45
Khanewal		275|80
Tobataxi		275|80
Aratwalla		275|80
Multan (Sind-American)		275|80
Surgoda		275|80
Nandgaon		240/45
Nimbara		240/45
Nizamabad		240/45
Nimuch		240/45
Nandura		240/45
Puchor		270|80
Dabhol		260|70
Itola		261|70
Sarulaya		260|70
Miyagam		260|70
Palej		260|70
Amod		260|70
Jambusar		260|70
Broach		260|70

Calcutta Share Market.

—:o:—
CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

In the share market to-day jutes ruled quiet with limited business passing. In coals fair turnover resulted at steady rates. Raneegunge moved up three points but closed in buyers favour. In teas small business was reported at unchanged rates. In the miscellaneous section there was no feature of outstanding interest. Government securities were dull. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities: 3-1|2 per cent Government Paper 64|5; 4 per cent Loan 1960|70 75|14; 4-1|2 per cent Loan 1955|60 85|12; 5 per cent Loan 1945|55 99|14; 6 per cent Bonds 1931 100|4; 6 per cent Bonds 1932 101|9.

Banks: Imperial Bank of India Fully Paid 1291|8; Imperial Bank of India conty. 315.

Cottons: Kesoram pref. 108; New Victoria pref. 3|2.

Coals: Aldih 8|6; Bengal 543; Bhulanbaraee 27|8, Bokaro and Rangur 19,2; Burra Dhemo 14|12; Burrakur 19|4; Central Wharmaband 2|12; Damagurria 6|14; Deoi 23|4; Equitable 33|4; Jainty Central 2|12; Khoddia As. 14; Mundulpore 10|6; New Beerbhoom 16|-12; Raneegunge 47|2; Searsole 4; South Karanpura 8|10;, Sudamdih ord. 2; Union 22|8.

Jutes: Adamjee ord. 12|12; Albion 867; Alexandra 313; Alliance 405; Anglo-India 384; Auckland 261|8; Barnagore 222|8; Bally 263|8; Belvedere 507; Cheviot 277|8 Clive 35|12; Dalhousie ord. 436; Delta 477|8; Fort William 325; Howrah 52; Hukumchand ord. 36|1, Kamarhatty 554; National 26|2, New Central 540; Northbrook 61|8; Orient 271|8; Presidency 10|4; Reliance 76; Standard 370.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 10|8; Bengal Telephone ord. 13; Rawalpindi Electric old issue 19|4; Indian Iron and Steel 10|5; British India Corporation ord. 2; British India Corporation defs. 1|12, Tezpore Tea 10|4.—A. P.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Feb. 10.

T.T. London on Berlin 20.36-1/2
T.T. London on Amsterdam 12.12-3/8.
T.T. London on Brussels 34.90
T.T. London on Madrid 37 34
T.T. London on Milan 92.90.
T.T. London on Berne 25.19
T.T. London on Paris 124.17
T.T. London on Prague 164.31

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 10-2-30	7476000	8050000
Receipts Yesterday 10-2-30	8000	16000
Exports to date 10-2-30	5148000	5911000
Stock at Ports 7-2-30	2340000	2151000
Stock at Interior Towns 7-2-30	1356000	1008000
Stock at Liverpool 7-2-30	1002000	1061000
Visible Supply 7-2-30	5521000	5432000
Quantity in sight 7-2-30	12702000	12783000
Quantity out of sight 7-2-30	8935000	9607000

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Feb. 10.

Coffee, Fair Rio. (No. 7 Quality) Spot 10-5/8.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—
Bombay, Feb 11.

In response to a rise of 38 points in New York futures the local market opened firm at Rs. 272|8 for Broach A.|M. delivery. There was less desire to buy and prices sagged under long liquidation. Liverpool opening cables were easier and had a further weakening tendency and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.|M.	268	12	0
Broach J.|A.	278	0	0
Oomra March	224	0	0
Oomra May	230	0	0
Oomra July	237	0	0
Bengal March	188	0	0
Bengal May	194	8	0
Bengal July	201	8	0
Broach A|M. highest	272	8	0
Broach A.|M. lowest	268	8	0

ROOM RATE.
Bombay, Feb. 11.

Bengal 193 March.
Bengal 199 May.
Bengal 206 July.
Broach 272 A./M.
Broach 282 J./A.
Oomra 228 March.
Oomra 234 May.
Oomra 240 July.

SPOT RATE.
Bombay, Feb. 11.

Bengal	204	199	194	188
Sind	209	204	199	193
Punjab	202	197	192	186
Rajputana	204	199	194	188
Broach		271	268	263
Oomra No. 3	236	231	228	223
C. P. No. 1	253	248	245	240
C. P. No. 2	245	240	237	332

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Feb. 11.

100 C. V. Jagjivan Dero! 268
100 Do. Veraval 221
100 A. Damodar Shegaon 228 1/2
200 Do. Khandwa 226 1/2.
100 Do. Barusa 229 1/2
100 Brual & Co. Mathia 198
100 Do. Pachora 224
100 Ralli Bros. Shegaon Old 130
100 Do. Pandharpur 230
100 Ital India Malkapur 224 1/2
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Narwana 201
100 Chacheti T. & Co. Pachora 223
100 R. D. Tata & Co. Buranpur 227

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, Feb. 11.

3 Months Discounts 3 15/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Call Money 6 1/2 per cent.
One month 5 3/4 per cent.
Three months 5 1/2 per cent.
Six months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of money market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
Ex Godown, Bombay
Bombay, Feb 11

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 490/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 115/ per ton.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
15 Feb.	Mantua* ..	ALL	10,946
22	Viceroy of India † ..		19 000
1 Mch.	Maloja x ..		20.327
8	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11·518
15	Razmak@ ..		10.602
22	Ranpura ..		16·601
29	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16·088
5 Apl.	Ranchi ..		16·650
12	Rawalpindi*		16'619
17	Morea (Extra)		10'946
19	Razmak ..	DIRECT	10'602
25o	Malwa* ..		11'000
26	Narkunda x ..		16,572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..	FROM	19,648
10	Rajputana* ..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11·518
24	Mooltan x ..		20·847
31	Macedonia ..	BOMBAY	11,120
7 June	Mantua* ..		10·946
14	Comorin ..		16'102
21	Maloja x ..	WITHOUT	20.827
28	Razmak@ ..		10·857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16·601
12	Malwa ..		11'000
19	Naldera x ..	TRANSHIP	16'088
26	Rawalpindi ..		16'619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..	MENT	10,946
9	Macedonia ..		11,120
16	Narkunda x ..		16,572
23	Razmak ..		10·857
30	Rajputana* ..	AT	16,568
Sept.	Ranpura ..		16 601
613	Mooltan x ..		20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..	ADEN	10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19 648
11	Comorin x ..		15 132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11 518
25	Malwa* ..		10 986

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Calls at Monaco Friday, 7th March after leaving Marseilles and will stay there for about 18 hours. Passengers may disembark there.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£126	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana ..	8,427
4th Apr.	Domala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£105
	B £60	£105
	C £54	£ 9[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1930		
14 Feb.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Feb.	Chakrata* ..	Straits Shanghai & Japan.
20 Feb.	Tamatsu Maru	Straits & Japan.
26 Feb.	Nagoya ..	Colombo Madras & Calcutta.
27 Feb.	Mirzapore* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
28 Feb.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Mar.	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
25 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
12 Feb.	Barpeta ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangrole Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
12 Feb.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa.
14 Feb	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi
14 Feb.	Ellora ..	Mombassa via Zanzibar.
15 Feb.	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and O'Mandvi.
17 Feb	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and O'Mandvi.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
Awa Maru ..	6028	31 Jan.	12 Feb
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@19 ,,
*Nagato Maru..	5901	9 Feb.	21 Feb.
*YamagataMaru	3807	15 Feb.	23 Feb.
*Bengal Maru ..	5396	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	....	@5 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	15 Mar.
Hakone Maru..	0500	....	@19 ,,
*Tokushima ,,	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	....	@2 Apr.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru ..	10509	26 Feb.	9 Mar.
Kitano Maru ..	8099	6 Mar.	13 Mar.
Haruna Maru ..	19509	20 Mar.	6 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong Mail on	From Kobe.
Asama Maru ..	22000	27 Feb.	5 Mar.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	9 Mar.	16 Mar.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round-the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No 20279, 22758.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

—:o:—

(Established under the guidance of SHETH VRAJLAL RANCHHODDAS).

COTTON NEWS ABOUT LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY MARKETS.

AMERICAN FUTURES.

This Service has proved very satisfactory and profitable to all our local and mofussil constituents in promptly furnishing them with local and foreign cotton news both by telephone and telegram as required. Amongst our patrons who appreciate our Service are wel-known daily papers, such as the "Times of India", "Bombay Samachar and other English and vernacular Papers, also some leading cotton merchants and offices dealing in cotton. Any such information could be easily furnished to any one who desires either by Phone or Telegram to any part of India.—

(1) NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES AND BROACH EXPECTATIONS CAN BE PHONED OR WIRED AFTER 2 A.M. EVERY DAY ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

(2) LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK FUTURES IMPORTANT FLUCTUATIONS BETWEEN OPENING AND CLOSING WILL BE SUPPLIED AS DESIRED.

Constituents desiring to have direct cables from our foreign Agents to their own address are requested to write to the undersigned.

Constituents who desire to transact cotton forward busines through our prompt and efficient Servic may write to the undersigned for full particulars:—

SETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHODDAS,
381, Ismail Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay.
Telegram address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone 21079.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
136497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Telephone No 23897

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ..	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	23.50,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constitutents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on pplication.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi	San-Francisco
Changchun (Tokio-Dairen)	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

L. WASHIO,
Manager

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	.. 40,00,000
Capital Called-up	.. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	.. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allanabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
	Lucknow City.
Amritsar.	Aminabad Park,
Bareilly.	Lucknow.
Benares.	Lyallpur.
Bombay.	Meerut.
Cawnpore.	Moradabad.
Cawnpore City.	Mussoorie.
	Muttra.
Chandausi.	Nagpur.
Dehra Dun.	Naini Tal.
Delhi.	Patna.
Fyzabad.	Rae Bareli.
Gorakpur.	Raipur.
Hapur.	Rangoon.
Hathras.	Shahjahanpur.
Jhansi.	Sitapur.
Jubbulpore.	

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Hardoi
Deoband.	Sikandarabad, U.P.
Eatwah.	Sambhal.
Ghaziabad	

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application

A. C. GHAY,
Manager

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
Ic. 23-25, Hummam Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Morality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

INSURANCE.

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Share-holders No Capitalists | TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE. | Claims paid over Rs. 600,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per	1000 p. a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves 1-1
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs 1000/- per year.

Severa new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the — SECRETARIES Bombay

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

Kam Shastra

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kandi.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

New Year Number

Congress & Conferences.

The closing week of December (1929) and the beginning of 1930 have witnessed a number of Congresses and Conferences, political, social, religious and communal. The list which includes also vocational gatherings held in different parts of the country is a formidable one.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.
THE NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.
THE KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.
THE ULEMAS CONFERENCE.
INDIAN CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.
THE TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.
THE LIBRARY CONFERENCE.
JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE.
THE NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.
SUPPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE.
HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.
ALL-INDIA TEACHERS' FEDERATION.
THE THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION.
ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.
INDIAN PHILOSOPHIC CONGRESS.
ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.
INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.
AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.
MEDICAL CONFERENCE.
ALL-INDIA VETERINARY CONFERENCE.
THE SCIENCE CONGRESS.
PUNJAB STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.
THE WADHWAN CONFERENCE.
HYDERABAD PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

The busy reader can hardly be expected to have the time to go through all the literature of these twenty-five gatherings. Hence an attempt is made in this Special Number to give a clear and succint account of the various Conferences of the season. This account also includes extracts from presidential and other addresses, and summaries of resolutions passed, together with portraits of important persons who have taken part in these deliberations. Besides, this Number contains special articles from the pen of eminent personages and writers of repute.

SPECIAL ARTICLES.
"THE VOICE OF LIFE"
By Sir J C Bose, F R S.
"TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA"
By Mlle. Juliette Velilier.
"THE ENGLISH MARTYRS"
By The Rt. Rev. E H M Waller.
"MY IMPRESSIONS OF SOVIET RUSSIA"
By Mr. Syed Raza Ali, C B E.
"IRELAND AND INDIA"
By Mr. J Gwynn, I C S, (Rtd.)
"THE LOCUST AND ITS ALLIES"
By Mr. S T Moses, M A, F Z S.
"THE TRAVELS OF FAHIEN"
By Mr. K P S Menon, I C S.
"HEALTH ORGANIZATION OF THE LEAGUE"
By Dr. S N Ghose, D Litt., B Sc.
"THE GOLDEN TEMPLE OF AMRITSAR"
By Mr. G R Sethi, B A, M B A S.
"THE CEYLON NATIONAL CONGRESS"
By "A Ceylonese."

The price is 8 (eight) annas per copy. But a remittance of Rs. by M. O. or a cheque for Rs. 5-4, (12 shillings Foreign) will bring you not only this special number but all the eleven succeeding numbers for the year 1930. We shall also give the Special December Number free.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,

Publishers, George Town, Madras.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ...." Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for Revised Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay 1.

WANTED

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company; BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B Swallow Lane, Calcutta

WANTED—Few ORGANISERS for selling Tea Garden Shares on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 plus 2-1/2 p. c. commission with future prospect. Apply to Messrs. CHATERJEE & Co., Managing Agents, Savitri Tea Co., Ltd. 3|1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED

Correspondence is invited from gentlemen of education who will consider taking up Life Insurance as a profession or side line. Our Policies offer Rs. 15,000 insurance at Rs. 5,000 rates. No previous experience necessary, as we operate a thorough course of instructions for our men. Health-full permanent connection with fine future. Liberal bonuses and commissions (Renewal Commission permanent and payable to legal heirs) paid to men of grit and integrity and first class references. Apply:—

THE

Northern India Insurance Coy., Ltd.

18, Nisbet Road LAHORE.

THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (INDIA) LTD.

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs 75|-10-150|- plus Rs. 25|- as T. A. to secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300|- by purchasing 12 shares of the Company of which Rs. 120|- must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to:

ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—An ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN. Pay Rs. 100 or over. Apply to M/S. KORA & BHATT, Architect, 22 Apollo Street, Bombay.
A R2189

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless, Station Master and Electrical Courses, Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements, Prospectus on two anna stamps.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Clock Tower, DELHI.
A R2186

WANTED by an Advocate of good business connections to Share Office-Room with Senior Practitioner. Partnership considered. Write Box No. 2454, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2174

MATRIMONIAL.

A young high class Gujarati gentleman wants to marry a Hindu girl, virgin or widow correspond with particulars and Photo to Box No. 2456, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2187

BOOKS

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased moffusil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.
L 206

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EXCELLENT TEAS COFFEE, Spices Soaps, Groceries, School Stationery, Oilmen Stores, Household. Sundries at Market Rates. COSMOS BAZAR, Goodiana Buildings, Wadalla Road, Dadar.
T 2183

BIRTH CONTROL.—Doctors and Educated classes declare that "Female Protection Pill" is the best among all drugs such as pessaries, sheaths and rubber goods—building new health. Detailed pamphlet free, 4 Months' Pills Rs. 2/4. Dr. M. Bose, B A M D H B L, Parbatipur, E. B. Rly. (Bengal).

EARN RS. 300 PER MONTH.—Learn practically or by post best and cheapest soaps (Rs. 4 per maund) from two graduates and earn Rs. 300 a month. Ten times money refunded if failure. Particulars with testimonials of successful candidates, sellers and of buyers free. SOAP TRAINING HOUSE, Saidpur, E. B. Rly., (Bengal).

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting. Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. S.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Common Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court (First Floor) this WEDNESDAY morning, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
11th February, 1930.
226

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As the number of unauthorized weather frames and stall-boards in the City is increasing, the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay has decided to take action for the removal of all the unauthorized weather-frames and stall-boards.

Shop-keepers are hereby warned that unless the necessary permission is obtained on application to the Municipal Executive Engineer action for the removal of the weather-frames and stall-boards will be taken by him under Section 314 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 as amended from time to time.

Permission for (1) weather-frames not exceeding 4 feet in width and not less than 10' in height from the surface of the road and (2) for stall-boards not exceeding one twentieth of the width of the road over which they project but subject to a maximum of 2 feet, will be granted on payment of fees which will be charged according to the following rates:—

FOR WEATHER-FRAMES

(1) Annas four per sq. yard per annum subject to the minimum fee of Rs. 10 per annum.

FOR STALL-BOARDS.

(a) Where the projection measures 1 sq. yard or more, Rs. 3 per month per sq. yard or a fraction thereof.
(b) Where the projection is less than a sq. yard Rs. 2 per month.

The other conditions in respect of these projections will be communicated by the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, on application.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
144

FOR SALE.

HORNSBY STOCKPORT double cylinder Suction Gas Engine direct coupled to 220 volt D.C. Generator of 80 Killowatt, by the Electric Construction Co.

Hornsby Stockport single cylinder Suction Gas Engine direct coupled to 220 volt D.C. Generator of 50 Killowatt, by the Electric Construction Co.

The above Engines and dynamos are in excellent order and can be inspected any working day. Very suitable for Palace lighting as both engines are fitted with extra heavy fly-wheels and the smaller of the two has a variable admission governor.

Apply:—
THE INDIAN ALUMINIUM CO., LTD.,
32, Triplicane High Road.
Madras.
209

THE SHOLAPUR SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

A MEETING of the Depositors, who have made deposits with The Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., will be held at the Office of the Company, Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m. when all Depositors are earnestly requested to be present.

MORARJEE GUCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.

WANTED.

A qualified and experienced man for the post of Secretary of the Bassein Municipality on Rs. 75 p.m. plus Rs. 5 p.m. as cycle allowance.

Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience should reach the undersigned not later than 5-3-1930.

R. N. SAMANT,
President,
Bassein Municipality.
Bassein (Thana),
Date 8-2-1930.
217

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 20th February, 1930, at 3 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1929.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Book of the Company will be closed from 12th February to 26th February 1930 both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1930.

N.B.—The Dividend if declared will be made payable at the registered Office of the Company on and after Thursday the 27th February 1930 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 12th February, 1930 between 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. (S.T.)
219

NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 20th February, 1930 at 3-15 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1929.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 12th February to 26th February 1930 both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1930.

N.B.—The Dividend if declared will be made payable at the registered Office of the Company on and after Thursday the 27th February 1930 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 12th February, 1930 between 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. (S.T.)
220

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE. BOMBAY.

No. 676|151 of 1930.

With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's Notification No. 8171|151, dated 31st July, 1929, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rule:—

"25. No bullock cart will be permitted, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., to be on or to cross the following roads:—
Esplanade Road,
Hornby Road (south of Victoria terminus),
1st Marine Lines Cross Lane,
Queen's Road (south of Princess Street),
Wodehouse Road,
Waudby Road,
Mcdows Street,
Marzban Road."

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 15th January, 1930.
228

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RY.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 7th February 1930.
No.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the contract of the Indian Refreshment Rooms at the new Bombay Terminal station as follows:—

(1) Hindu R. Room—1st class—to be furnished by the Railway Company; crockery, glass, linen cooking utensils etc. of approved design to be provided by the Contractor.
(2) Hindu R. Room—III class—Contractor to provide everytning necessary, of approved design including chairs and marble top tables.
(3) Mahomedan R. Room—1st class—Same as Item (1) above.
(4) Mahomedan R. Room—III class—same as item (2) above.

2. The contractor will be required to deposit Rs. 500 as security for due fulfilment of the contract and execute an agreement, a form of which can be obtained from the undersigned.

3. He will be required to pay a lump sum for the use of the rooms in advance each year, the amount of which should be mentioned in the tender. In addition to this the amount of electric energy and gas consumed for cooking must be paid for according to meter reading.

4. All staff employed by the contractor must be dressed in uniform to be approved of by the undersigned.

5. Tenders for each contract should be sealed and superscribed:—

(1) Tender for Hindu R. R. at Bombay Central station.
(2) Tender for Mahomedan R. R. at Bombay Central station.

as the case may be and should reach the undersigned not later than 12 hours on 1st April 1930.

6. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
223

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. LALLUBHAI CHUNILAL has contracted to purchase from Messrs. DEVRAJ BHECHAR, PRAGJI HARJIWAN and PURSHOTAM HARJIWAN, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of Mortgage, charge, sale, use trust, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane within the Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing an area of six hundred and seventy five square yards or thereabouts situate on the South side of Sandhurst Road and being plot No. 80 of the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the South-East by Plot No. 81 of the said estate leased to Vithal Purshotam, on the South-West by the property belonging to Tajbhai Thaverbhai, on the North-West by the Khetwadi 3rd Lane, and on the North by the Sandhurst Road and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 5399, Cadastral Survey No. 705 of Girgaum Division together with the building thereon, consisting of Ground and three Upper Floors known as "Hari Har Niwas", which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants, and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1741, Street No. 2.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1930.

We have the honour to be,
Worshipful Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
225

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 677|151 of 1930.

The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue under Section 22 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, is published, as required by Section 22 (2) of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the draft on or before the 10th March, 1930, will be duly considered:—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police has amended Rule 4 as under:—

The existing Rule 4 shall be renumbered Rule 4 (1) and the following rule be inserted as Rule 4 (2):—

"No person shall cause any vehicle to halt or remain standing in any street or public place, except when held up by the police for purposes of controlling traffic, at a distance greater than two feet from the edge of the kerb or, where no pavement exists, the side of the road."

P. A. KELLY.
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 15th January, 1930.
227

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY SET WITH DIAMONDS, EMERALDS AND RUBIES.

Under instructions of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal, and on account and at the risk of the deceased Rajkumar Sing Mookin and his heirs of 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th February 1930 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Pedhi of Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal at No. 211, 213, Kalbadevi Road, the undermentioned jewellery:—

1. One star set with small diamonds and a big pink diamond in the centre weighing about 24 Ratis.
2. One star set with small diamonds and an emerald in the centre weighing about 10 Ratis.
3. One star set with small diamonds and a ruby in the centre weighing about 14 Ratis.

The said jewellery can be seen at the aforesaid Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (S.T.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors, at No. 14K, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the office of the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

Last BONUSES declared at Rs. 18/- and Rs. 15/- in whole Life and Endowment Policies.

(Established 1871.)

Run on purely Democratic principle.

Assurances effected at LOWEST possible costs.

All PROFITS divisible Amongst Members only.

Has stood the Test of 58 years.

Further particulars from:
THE SECRETARY.
278, Hornby Road,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SANTIMALAM.

The only Specific for any kind of "Piles" and "Fistula" internal or external bleeding or blind, Will stop pain and bleeding on first application. Absolute cure in a week. Rs. 2 per phial. Dr. D. N. Roy, B.A., 3-2, College Street, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The World's Sweetheart
MARY PICKFORD
in her first 100 p.c. All-Talking Picture
COQUETTE
A supreme characterization of Southern Belle who flirted, kiss and forgot, till she met a man sh couldn't forget.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m
A Conflict of the Ages as Fought To-day
THE BATTLE OF THE SEXES.
featuring
JEAN HERSHOLT
AND
PHYLLIS HAVER
He heard the Call to Arms but from a woman other than his wife.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
CARL ROSA OPERA Co.
presents
TO-DAY AT 5-30 P.M.
"CARMEN"
Reduced Price Matinee
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.
"RIGOLETTO"
Farewell Performance.

COMMENCING FROM Sat. 8th Feb. 1930.
KRISHNA FILM CO.'S
UNIQUE PRODUCTION
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
All Conglomerated into one immortal Story
"WOMAN IN WILDERNESS"
A grappling history carved out of the terrible life of a helpless Hindoo Woman.
No sanctity attaches to rules of human Society. They should be changed according to the needs of times, else society would go to dogs.
THIS CRYING NEED is embodied in this stirring picture of immense educative value.
MISS GULAB
plays the chief role extraordinary grace and technique.
Tragedy of lost Love, Midsummer night Dreams Pangs of Widowhood. Domestic Tyranny Desperation and Suicide.
DON'T MISS YOUR CHANCE
TIME & RATES AS USUAL.
Complimentary and free passes are suspended this week.
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

POCKET DIARY FOR 1930

It contains many useful information for daily use. To be had Free of Cost. Apply at once with Two Annas Postage Stamps
The
Post Box No. 11435, K. C. Works,
CALCUTTA

Cook EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
Annapurna Cooker Co.,
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Legislative Council: By-election, city (North) Non-Mahomedan constituency Voting 8 a.m.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Challenge Cup—Polo Handicap tourney, Willingdon Sports Club.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL.—The total attendence of patients was 4,376, out of which 2,481 were males, 1,625 were females, and 270 children 124 cases were operated. The average daily attendence was 162.

BOMBAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Bombay Historical Society will be held in the Board Room of the Prince of Wales' Museum, Esplanade Road, on to-day, at 6 p.m. when Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali, Curator, Imperial Records, Calcutta, will read a paper on "Early British Administration in Bombay." The meeting is open to public.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.—At a meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union to be held in the Secondary Training College Hall, at 6 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday), Miss Amy Rustomji will give a poetry appreciation lesson.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The Clan Line steamer "Clan Morrison" left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

BANKING COMMITTEE.—The Office of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee has from been removed from the New Council Hall Buildings to the Town Hall.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.—In Aid of the Depressed Class. It is proposed to give the Depressed Class Building Fund the proceeds of a 3 show of Karlekar's Circus to-morrow (Thursday), at 9-30 p.m., Mr. K. F. Nariman has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

TRAMWAY MEN'S UNION.—Under the auspices of the above Union, a meeting of tramwaymen will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), opposite Kingsway Workshop, Dadar, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the president of the Union, will preside.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

Rally And Parade.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Captain of the National Volunteers has issued the following:—

The Parade of the National Volunteers fixed for Wednesday (to-day), at the Congress House Compound is cancelled. Dr. Hardikar will review the volunteers next week.

All the volunteers are requested to attend the general Rally and Parade at the Congress House on Sunday evening the 16th inst. at 6-15 p.m.

TREACHEROUS COLDS.

WEAKENING EFFECT ON CHEST AND LUNGS PREVENTED BY PEPS.

Be suspicious of every cold! Stuffiness in the head—sore throat—chest discomfort—are all warning signs of a cold threatening. As everyone knows, bronchitis and pleurisy develop from neglected and wrongly-treated colds.

At the first feeling of throat or bronchial trouble, take Peps. These handy breathe-able tablets will soon clear a cold out of your system. Owing to the volatile character of Peps, every tablet has to be kept separately wrapped in silver foil until required.

When dissolved in the mouth, Peps gave off soothing, infection-killing fumes, which are carried with the breath into the innermost recesses of the lungs. Peps end the tickling cough and throat irritation. They heal sore, inflamed membranes and loosen choking phlegm.

Malarial colds, influenza and other feverish conditions set up by sudden chills or germs are prevented by the regular use of Peps. These handy tablets provide a prompt and most agreeable remedy for sore throat, colds in the head and chest coughs, laryngitis, bronchitis, bronchial asthma, catarrh, etc. Get Peps from your regular dealer, price Rupee One a bottle. Agents:- Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

FUNCTIONS OF VILLAGE SCHOOL TEACHER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 10.

The gaiety of the Training College for Men continued yesterday and to-day. On Saturday, the social gathering of the practising school was celebrated amid mighty enthusiasm. Yesterday that of the Traning College was held with great enthusiasm. There were sports in the morning and numerous students took part in them. There were native games of Atya-patya and Kho-kho, the foreign running race, three-legged race and so on. In the evening the President of the gathering, Mr. G. K. Deodhar, came in the drawing hall which was beautifully decorated with buntings, paintings and pictures illustrative of a thousand things, drawn by students themselves. Many distinguished gentlemen were present. Principal Tawade read out the report of the College. He described the various activities of the College, the Shikshak-Palak Sangha, the monthly meetings of teachers and the taught, model lessons for teachers, tours, debating society, students' co-operative institution, lectures with magic lantern and so on. He said there were 156 students in the College. The results of the College in the certificate examination were fully satisfactory. According to him, the urgent needs of the College were the increment of one year to the present course of the College and the addition of the first three English standards to the practising school.

The President was then garlanded. He declared that he himself was a student of the practising school fifty years ago, when Sitaram Vishwanath Patwardhan was the Principal and when he used to rebuke the teachers severely in the presence of the students. The President expressed his deep liking for educational movements and he said he had come down from Nagpur to attend the function. He stressed the importance of the village teacher who was the source of every good activity in the village. But the teacher must be fit for the tasks falling upon him. The Training College must make efforts in that direction. The teacher must be able to have high thoughts and to express them briefly and clearly. The teacher must have instilled into his head the idea of community or social service. In these days, every one must have art at one's fingers' ends. Foreign nations were far more in advance than India. India must follow these nations in the spread of common industrial and technical education.

DIALOGUES.

After this instructive speech of the variously experienced President, the students gave an exhibition of dialogues. The first was about the battle of Panipat. It was a patriotic scene and the talk between Bhausaheb, Holkar, Shinde, Surajmal Jat was neatly reproduced with rousing gestures. The second was the recitation of the ballad of Tanaji. One of the students has excellent practice of ballad-singing and he had prepared his colleagues in such commendable manner that the singing was punctuated with cheers at every part of the ballad. The imitation of the professional Shahir with his drum and guitar and his echoing and re-echoing Je, Je Jee was perfect. The third dialogue was the ghost scene from Hamlet. The ghost appears, Hamlet sees it, runs to meet it and then the ghost narrates the story of his father's murder. And vengeance is vowed by Hamlet. The dress, the vigour of the speech, the dignity of the ghost's utterance were all very effective. The last was the humorous part of "Marun Mutkun Vaidyaboa", that is to say, "a man turned into a physician at the point of the bayonet". A student did this almost to the point of the natural behaviour and the audience broke, during the performance, into peals of laughter.

The President distributed the prizes. Some students earned more than four or five prizes, in the forms of medals and books. After 'pan-supari' the gathering dispersed.

To-day in the morning, a small conference of educationists was held under the chairmanship of Principal Tawade and on several educational problems, discussion took place.

Professors Date and Limaye gave an exhibition of their physical skill and strength in the Tilak Road Vyayam Mandal.

HOUSES FOR MIDDLE CLASSES.

Improvement Trust's New Scheme.

The question of providing housing accommodation for the middle class citizens of Bombay was once again discussed in the Special Meeting of the Improvement Trust Board on Tuesday afternoon when ultimately it was resolved to approve of the Special Sub-Committee's report, appointed for the purpose.

It would be recalled that a Special Cub-Committee was appointed on 17th December last to consider Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola's Bill to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925, to enable the Board to advance loans to persons purchasing their plots for the purpose of constructing buildings thereon. The Sub-Committe considered the Bill very carefully and after taking legal opinion made several changes in it.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved the adoption of the report.

A LEAP IN THE DARK.

Dr. J. N. Choksy moved an amendment to record the report. Dr. Choksy said that the Sub-Committee's report advised them to take a leap in the dark. It was no use, he said, to borrow money for the sake of advancing loans to build houses on Trust lands.

Dr. A. Colacco seconded the amendment.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee opposed the amendment and said the Improvement Trust had plenty of land and if it were used by citizens of small means it would benefit the Improvement Trust and the municipality financially.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai opposed the proposition and asked how much money were they going to borrow to advance the building scheme?

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai reminded the house that once they accepted the principle of housing the middle classes they should stick to it. In Khar there were about three hundred bungalows built under the Housing Scheme of the Development Department and he thought that it was a good thing to enable middle class people to own their buildings.

UNWORTHY OF THE TRUST.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, however, took a quite different view and asked the Board if their credit was better than Government of India's that they were out to borrow for the sake of financing the Housing Scheme? It was a bait, which amounted to cheating the public, to dispose off Trust's unsold lands. These tactics he said were worthy of a Marwari or a Pathan but not the Improvement Trust.

Mr. R. H. A. Delves, the Chief Officer said the Housing Scheme would benefit the middle classes as well as the Improvement Trust and the municipality. The sheme would be a great success as he had applications from Parsis, Mahomedans and Hindus of middle classes who wanted to take advantage of the scheme.

MR. ASAVLE SURPRISED.

Mr. R. S. Asavle asked those who represented the tenants on the Board to support the scheme. He was surprised that Dr. Choksy who was out for nationalisation of railways and tramways was against the housing scheme for the benefit of the middle classes.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir also supported the original proposition and said it was not the Richman's Scheme but Poorman's scheme to enable poorman to own his own small house from rental.

The proposition was carried by a large majority and the amendment was thrown out.

Parel High School.

—:o:—

The sixth annual gathering was held on Sunday evening in the hall of the Parel High School under the presidentship of Major Balasaheb Dafle of Kolhapur.

The programme began with annual elocution competition for students from whom five candidates were declared to have won the prizes. The audience was then treated to an interesting variety programme.

The Secretary Prof. N. R. Tawde, read the report of the Association in brief and the work turned out by the Association last year.

After speeches and the distribution of prizes by the president. Major Dafle he paid a tribute to the work of the Association. He dwelt at length on the value of team work, discipline and organisation laid great stress on the need of a hostel for Maratha students in Bombay.

The proceedings terminated after a vote of thanks and the partaking of light refreshments.

Th Special Bench of Allahabad High Court consisting of Justices Boys, Banerji and King commenced to-day the hearing of the appeal of R. Saigal, Publisher of the book entitled "Bharat Meh Angrezi Raj" against the order of the local Government.—Free Press.

A QUESTION OF FOUR ANNAS.

—:o:—

A 'Dada' In Stabbing Incident.

A stabbing affray took place at Goghary Mohalla on Tuesday night in which Munnalal Mulchand was seriously injured. It appears that a 'dada' of the locality asked for four annas from Munnalal, who refused to pay the same. Thereupon, it is alleged, the 'dada' got enraged and stabbed Munnalal on the chest and ran away. On receipt of the information Inspector Husein and Sergeant Brown repaired to the scene and removed the injured man to the hospital. As the injured man's condition was serious Mr I N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, was summoned and his dying deposition was recorded. The alleged assailant has not yet been arrested. Police are making inquiries.

ALL ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

—:o:—

Result Of Anglo Indian Dacoity Case.

After a prolonged hearing lasting for several days, the trial was concluded before Mr. Justice Wadia at the High Court Sessions of the case in which Mrs. Florence Biper and eight other Anglo-Indians, including her three sons, were charged with dacoits and robbery alleged to have been perpetrated on one Mr. Katrak, a Parsi clerk in the Tata Mills, in their rooms at Frere Road in November last.

After his Lordship's summing up, the jury retired at 6-20 p.m. Returning at 6-45, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty against all the accused.

His Lordship acquitted them all and ordered them to be discharged.

The accused were defended by Mr. Sopher and Dr. P. N. Daruwalla.

SIR DORAB TATA "AT HOME."

To Meet H. H. Maharajah Of Bhawnagar.

To meet H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar, Sir Dorabji Tata was "At Home" at the Willingdon Sports Club on Tuesday. Among those present besides the guest of the evening were the younger Bhavnagar Princes, the Yuvraj of Mysore, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani and several prominent citizens of Bombay.

MEASURES TO COMBAT SMALL-POX.

—:o:—

MAYOR'S MEETING.

Mr. Meyer Nissim, President of the Corporation is convening a meeting of members of the Corporation and some prominent doctors to consider whether measures other than those already adopted by the Municipality can suitably be taken for combating small-pox now prevalent in the City. The meeting is to be held at the Corporation Hall on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 5-30 P. M. (B. T.)

BOMBAY'S HEALTH LAST WEEK.

—:o:—

The total mortality 568 was 3 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 22.7. These figures compare favourably with those for the 6th week of 1929 when the mortality was 605 and death-rate 24.2 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-1929 when the average mortality was 600 and death-rate 24.2.

Out of the total deaths 135 were among infants under one year of age.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Small-pox caused 97 attacks and 56 deaths as against 86 attacks and 50 deaths in the previous week.

Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death during the week.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 469 and compares favourably with that for the 6th week of 1929 when the figure was 419 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1925-1929) viz. 434.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

POONA, Feb. 11.

Yesterday's low pressure area has become unimportant after causing local rain in Chota Nagpur and Orissa and a few falls in Bengal and Assam.

The temperature is markedly below the normal in the West United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, the central parts of the country and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji quarter of an inch; Calcutta three quarters; Chandbali, Burdwan and Sandheads a half and Ranchi a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Northeast India and extend into North Burma.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT AND REPRESSION.

—:o:—

A Tip To Bombay Liberals.

The 'Leader", writes.—

His Excellency spoke in what we would describe as meaningful language on the duty of the state if faced by organised civil disobedience. On this point all that we would seek to impress upon him and his Government is this. Lord Morley wrote in relation to Ireland: 'Coercion was of course the standardized medicine that always left the malady where it was, unless it made it worse.' Later, when Secretary of State for India he cautioned the Viceroy, Lord Minto 'not only aganst sedition-mongers, but also against your law-and-order people, who are responsible for at least as many of the fooleries of history as revolutionists are'. We are sure that both Lord Irwin and Mr. Wedgwood Benn are aware that the more discriminating and practical-minded section of Indians oppose the demand for independence. But we wonder, if they adequately realize that it is the result of British reactionaryism in Indian government. We do not hesitate to say that the Government will not be acting wisely if they shut their eyes to the fact that their own policy, acts and utterances are mostly responsible for the increasing volume of opinion in favour of this extremist demand. Certainly, it is the duty of Indians who believe in Dominion status to oppose the demand for independence; and they are opposing it. But, still more is it the duty of the Government so to shape their policy and measures as to check the movement instead of giving it more strength. Here is an occasion when the Government should help the people and not make it difficult for them to propagate ideas that will keep them within the bounds of constitutional propriety.

NATIONAL CONGRESS, KARACHI.

—:o:—

EXHIBITION SECTION.

The Sind Provincial Congress Committee have resolved to hold an Exhibition of all Swadeshi articles during the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress and will consist of all Swadeshi articles manufactured in India.

Besides Industrial and Agricultural exhibits, there will be Health and Educational Sections.

The Exhibition will be made not only attractive but it will be so arranged that both the exhibitors and purchasers will have the fullest advantage of popularising Indian goods. Special efforts will be made to publish a directory of various kinds of articles manufactured in India accompanied with all details. This will be the feature.

Preliminary work has already commenced and those who are desirous of making any suggestions, also the exhibitors who wish to occupy stalls, should communicate with Mr. R. K. Sidhva, Victoria Road, Karachi.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE ROVERS.

—:o:—

The College of Agriculture Rovers held their third Annual Campfire and Display in the Mandke Den on the College estate on Sunday last. An excellent variety programme consisting of 32 items was gone through. The total attendance was about 400. Mrs. Burns declared the Campfire open.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service. Ismail Building, Hornby Road. Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY

New York, Feb. 11.

Previous Closing Rate	15.88
To-day's Opening Rate	15.90
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	16.02
Difference	+.14
Broach Expectation	272 0 0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

MAY.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

Previous Closing Rate	8.30
To-day's Opening Rate	8.42
Difference	+.12
To-day's Closing Rate	8.32
Difference	+.02

For your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day.

THE proved remedy for Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. Insist upon the original and genuine WOLFE'S Schnapps and refuse worthless imitations.

WOLFE'S
AROMATIC SCHIEDAM
SCHNAPPS
"A Blessing to Humanity"

Sole Agents:—HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

BURMESE PATRIOT'S FUNERAL.

Rangoon Pays Homage To Uwizaya's Remains

BRONZE STATUE TO BE ERECTED.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

The funeral of the late lamented Uwizaya who died in Rangoon Central Jail on August 17th last on account of 164 days' hunger-strike took place on Sunday evening. On Saturday noon the remains of the dead Hpoongyi were taken in procession from Uyi Klaungdike, Kemmendine, where they had been kept embalmed. The Procession was headed by Sayadaws followed by 3,000 Hpoongyis, who were again followed by 2,000 Burmese women dressed in swadeshi jackets, carrying swadeshi flags and bunting, pulling a specially made hearse full of flowers and wreaths.

MIGHTY PROCESSION.

The cortege passed through roads over four miles long. The procession consisted of 15,000 persons. Parties of numerous Burmese Associations carrying peacock banners and buntings in Pyinnes dress beating golden gongs and shouting "obaze jaya" added to the picturesqueness of the procession.

Indians in khadi dress and caps were not less conspicuous. The special hearse besides its canopy of decorations and National Flags was covered by golden and pyinnee umbrella. The procession held up all traffic over two hours.

It was witnessed by 150,000 people lined thick on both the sides of roads. At intervals different groups of citizens erected special stalls and volunteers supplied cold drinks and chew to all and sundry. When the procession reached China Street Indian jewellers offered garlands and bouquets and smothered the coffin in flowers, with shouts of "Jaya" and Bande-Mataram."

THE CREMATION.

It took four hours to reach the Western Gates of Shwedagon Pagoda, where a huge shed had been erected for mourners. The guilded coffin was kept on view in guilt cradle, hanging on open dias fifteen feet high from ground. Some time was passed in lectures, and prayers. Over two lakhs of people visited the scene. At six, in the evening Aletawya and Bagaya Sayadaws mounted the dais and after prayers and ceremonials the sacred remains were placed from coffin into the cradle along with sandal and scented woods and set fire to.

A BRONZE STATUE PROPOSED.

Thousands of Indians shouted "jayakara." Over a ton of burning materials was gifted by the devoted admirers of Uwizaya. The Funeral Committee proposed erecting a bronze statue in memory of Uwizaya's sacrifices and services to Motherland and substantial sums have been promised. After the Military had Vacated Western Gates, Shwedagon Pagoda which up to recently was the Fort, Uwizaya's cremation wa she first great event in the place.

S. A. EUROPEANS' ALARM.

MR. TYSON'S TASK IN AFRICA.

Indians Refused Land Ownership.

BOMBAY, Feb. 11.

Mr. J. D. Tyson, Acting Agent to the Government of India in South Africa, is leaving to-morrow by the S. S. Karoa.

The immediate work awaiting him in South Africa is to press the Indian case before the Select Committee, which, according to the Transvaal Indian Congress, has been set up "to remove the fears of the European community arising from the recent Supreme Court judgment in favour of Indians trading in Transvaal."

Indians in South Africa seek the help of the Select Committee for different reasons, which were explained in an interview by Mr. P. Kodanda Rao, of the Servants of India Society, who worked in South Africa with Mr. Sastri and who now accompanied Mr. Tyson up to Bombay. Mr. Kodanda Rao said:

Under the Gold Law of 1908 Indians are prohibited from owning land or occupying premises in commercial areas in the Transvaal. A Supreme Court judgment recently held that the Law of 1908 had no retrospective effect and did not apply to townships created prior to the enactment of the Law, which means that Indians can own and occupy fixed property in towns created before 1908.

EUROPEANS ALARMED.

The Europeans are alarmed at this threat to their long cherished policy, namely, to prevent Indians acquiring fixed property in the Transvaal. They, therefore, desire that this loophole which the Supreme Court judgment has discovered should be stopped.

Indians on the other hand seek the help of the Select Committee to resolve the impasse created over trade licenses in the Transvaal. The Johannesburg Municipality refused to renew the licenses of several hundred Indians on the ground that their occupation of the business premises was illegal under the Gold Law and by issuing licenses they would be a party to the illegality.

Pending the discovery of some way out, the municipality have allowed Indian traders to trade without licenses. The Indians desire that notwithstanding the technical illegality of their occupation of prohibited business premises, the municipalities should be deprived of the power to refuse linceses to them. They would like to go further and regulate the issue of trade licenses by Law rather than leave it to the discretion of municipalities, as is the case now.

CAPE TOWN AGREEMENT.

Indians naturally rely on the spirit of the Cape Town Agreement to secure a reversal of the policy of exclusion and repression in Transvaal and substitute the policy of uplift and to make it possible and profitable for Indian traders to be within the Law. In view of the technical illegaiities committee by the Indian trader and the anti-Asiacit feeling of the Whites in the Transvaal, the problem becomes very difficult and requires delicate handling.

MR. TYSON'S QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Kodanda Rao paid a tribute to Mr. Tyson and said:—I have known Mr. Tyson during the time he was working under Mr. Sastri in South Africa and I can say confidently that Mr. Tyson was not only loyal to Mr. Sastri and the cause that he represented in South Africa, but he was also an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Sastri's policies. As such I believe the Indian case, which is to come up before the Select Committee, will not suffer in his hands. Mr. Tyson is going on a difficult mission and needs all the help and support that the people of India can give him.—A. P.

RAJARAM COLLEGE DAY.

—:o:—

The Rajaram College Annual Day was celebrated on Friday with great enthusiasm by the present and past Rajaramians.

The cosmopolitan dinner which is the usual feature of this function was attended by 300 people.

An eloquent and throughtful address was delivered by Prof. P. A. Wadia of Bombay on the creed of Democracy with Rao Bahadur Latthe, Dewan of Kolhapur in the Chair. The guests present included Major Lang, Resident, Kolhapur State, and Rev. Father Duhr. Prizes were distributed to the winners in the annual sports. A spirit of harmony and "bon hommie" among the staff and students and old Rajaramians marked all the functions of the day.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 26 years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

Aspiring students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of Specialised Courses such as Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.), Insurance Managers (A. Ch. I. I.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.), and General Commerce Courses (L. C. C., D. Com., M. C.), for which there is an unlimited Field and Specialised Accountancy (C. D. A.), may wherever desirable, be tacked in as an additional course, as Accountancy Profession is now getting over-crowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST, A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details, 80-83, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building
51, Esplanade Road.

WEDNESDAY, 12th February, 6 p.m.

Short talk on the Bhagavad Gita Followed by Questions and Answers
STEPS ON THE PATH

Entrance Free No Collections
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL.

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
Sukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY
Telephone No. 22560

TWO FLATS ARE TO BE LET

In RAVAL BUILDING, opposite N. Powell & Co., Lamington Road, to Vegetarian Hindus. Rent Rs. 210 and Rs. 220 per month for permanent tenants.

Apply third floor, to the owner.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1930

CRUEL CONTRAST.

—:o:—

The subscription lists for the new sterling loan are said to have been closed almost immediately after opening. How could it be otherwise when an unconscionably high rate of interest was allowed? And why would the British Government hesitate to offer the rate when finally the Indian tax-payer pays it? It is said that Indian securities on the London Stock Exchange were firmed following the "success" of the new loan. But at the best it is a dubious success that is bound to have a depressing reaction in this country. Sir George Schuster remarked in the Assembly that for some time past Indian sterling securities had been depressed by the political conditions in India. But in floating a ruinous loan, crowning a series of mad currency projects, Government have adopted a questionable method of strengthening their credit. The bogey of the Lahore decision having induced, among British investors, anxiety as to their investments, to which Sir George Schuster referred, is patently a fraudulent one; for, if the anxiety were genuine, why should even a tempting rate of interest have evoked such a rush that the subscription lists for the new Loan were closed immediately after opening. The fact is that the interests of the Indian taxpayer have been sacrificed for the benefit of British investors. The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau does not exaggerate when it says, in its telegram to the Government of India, that the situation now arisen is clearly due to financial mismanagement and still more to the root evil of unnatural and forced exchange and the loan, moreover, will have a most disastrous effect on the country's trade and industry which are already in a state of acute depression. How disastrous indeed, is the effect is clear from the Finance Member's own admission regarding the disappointing sales of treasury bills. The latest figures about the sales of treasury bills issued by the Deputy Controller of Currency tell their own sad tale and reveal the cruel contrast between the ruinous state to which this country has been brought by the financial policy of the Government and the prosperity of Britain whose money-bags are pampered with high rates of interest at the expense of India where spare money is so scarce that tenders for treasury bills even at alluring rates of interest fall below 25 per cent. of the demand. The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber says that such flagrant disregard of the vital interests of India's industry and commerce as is revealed in the policy of the Government is calculated to have disastrous effects on Indian commercial opinion. How long will our shrewd businessmen content themselves merely with sending mere telegrams of protest to a Government which is so callously indifferent to the country's vital interests? If they are wise in their day, they would immediately make common cause with the Congress and help it to render the exploitation of the country in the interests of Britain impossible.

UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION.

—:o:—

The Chancellor of the University of Bombay having ruled categorically that *no valid* elections can take place under the Act and the Statutes as at present", the University authorities were requested to consult the Senate on the measures to be adopted to remedy this most unfortunate situation. True, the farce of finding an extraordinary way out of an illegal situation was enacted; and thereby a *right* out of a confessed *wrong* was sought to be made. But, as the express terms of Section 44 (5), on which this most dubious procedure was based by the Chancellor, confine its action only to the "difficulty" in the *first* constitution of the University bodies, it was obvious that the situation created by that ruling and that resolution of Government only made confusion worse confounded. We had also assumed that the Syndicate would have paid due regard to common decency and public propriety, even though that body has been formed admittedly out of an illegality. But the reply given by the Syndicate to the suggestion that the Senate be called at the earliest possible moment to consider this absurd situation shows that such regard has not been paid. The Vice-Chancellor cannot be unaware that, under the precious Act, as it stands, elections have to take place under the absurd Section 13, as well as under the specifically challenged Section 20, every year by rotation. The use of Section 44 (5) cannot help to maintain the official majority secured in the Syndicate by doubtful means of this description any more. And yet the only response the Syndicate makes to the simplest suggestion is—a policy of procrastination! It has referred the suggestion to a sort of an omnibus committee, composed of some of its very members, whose place has been acquired in ways that have been questioned in the very essence under the law. Several questions of first class constitutional importance were, we understand, submitted to the Syndicate long ago for placing before the Senate, as the "supreme governing body" of the University. But, under the guidance of the present Vice-Chancellor, the Syndicate seems to specialise in the dilatory tactics, of either postponing discussion to the next Syndicate, or appointing committees for reporting on the question to the Syndicate. These are patent ways of wasting time and avoiding decision as long as possible. They constitute also a tacit confession of the bankruptcy of reason or even common sense. Again, since when have the Syndicate Committees been composed exclusively of syndics? We have, indeed, no objection to the implicit assumption of the Vice-Chancellor's action that all wisdom in the University is centred in the Syndicate only, even when it is bungling in such manner! But we cannot help pointing out that there are more than one statutory committees, even in the present constitution, in which the Syndicate is required expressly to include outside elements. Why not adopt the proved wisdom of this practice in this case, too? In the particular committee to which this matter along with others is referred, the points at issues are by their nature such that elements outside the Syndicate were in common courtesy needful to be included, if only to avoid further criticism, recrimination, and consequent delay. We have no desire to question the suitability of some of the members of that Committee. But we do think the Syndicate might have remembered that the authors and sponsors of the Act, whose bungling is precisely the occasion for having any such committee at all, should have been provided with some assistance from those other elements, not wanting in the Senate, who have taken care to study this amazing Act and its sequelae of mishaps in the shape of Statutes and Ordinances.

The matter, however, is not one of mere detail in procedure. Its grave public importance is our excuse for referring to it in public. The question is: Is the reformed University workable, even for the purpose for which the Preamble says it is incorporated? All this machinery of Syndicate, Committees, Councils and Boards, is only ancillary to that main idea. Now, as regards "the supreme governing body" in the University,—the Senate,—we have the utmost reason to believe there is a powerful influence at work to degrade and oust it from its legitimate place. There seem to be the most radical differences of opinion between the Vice-Chancellor and his colleagues in the Syndicate who make up his views on the matter on the one hand, and the critics of that position on the other. Even on the last occasion, when the Senate met, the issue was sought specifically to be raised, in the special grant voted to the retiring Registrar, as to which body in the University had the power of the purse. The Vice-Chancellor, on that occasion, seemed to suggest in connection with one of the amendments of this nature, that it was a point on which Counsel's opinion might be taken. For our part, of course, we have no doubt on the matter, looking at the express terms of the Act. But those who are seeking to defeat the express terms and the clear intentions of the Act by such roundabout methods must realise that seeking Counsel's opinion is not the best way of settling this point of prime importance in the governance of the University, and for the attainment of its fundamental objective. The Senate must itself be called upon to say what is its own understanding of the powers entrusted to it as the supreme governing body of the University. If the Syndicate desires to reduce all other bodies, like the Academic Council, to the level of its Standing Committee,—as one leading light of the Syndicate described the Academic Council the other day; if it wants to make the Senate itself as nothing but a mere moribund electorate, whose only function is to meet once a year in convocation, and then, if at all, to elect some members to the Syndicate every year in rotation,—and we have reason to believe that this is precisely the conception of the place of the Senate entertained by some of the most important members of the present Syndicate; if they want to concentrate all patronage as well as power of the purse in their own hands,—then, we submit, it is but right and proper, not only that the Senate should know its fate and its place but that the Legislative Council which is to grant in the Budget every year to the University a sum of Rs. 17,000, should also understand what it is voting.

We trust the authorities in the Syndicate, with the Vice-Chancellor leading, will understand the full importance and gravity of these issues. We hope they will realise that, by the dilatory tactics in favour with them, they are not adding either to their own reputation as real workers in the cause of the University development, or even to the smoothness of University administration. We hope, too, counsels of despair and the expedients of intellectual bankruptcy will not be followed by the Vice-Chancellor who seems to be enamoured of that rule of procedure, which not only requires that every proposition must, before being submitted to the Senate, be considered by the Syndicate; but that, the Syndicate can delay for three months any proposition to which it has no reply for itself to offer, but which it does not dare to bring before the Senate! The Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate must understand that these are the surest means to alienate every grain of sympathy for their administration of the University. Government we have long since realised, are prepared to back the Syndicate—on which the official element predominates thanks to methods to which exception has been taken,—at every sacrifice of the spirit, if not the letter, of the law, let alone the requirements of public propriety. But that is no reason why they should not remember that for the proper and successful discharge of their duties in the University, it is essential for them to have the sympathy and support of the largest possible majority of the Senate. If they go on in their career of indifference to, if not defiance of, the Senate and its wishes, as they seem to have done so far; if they ignore the clear intentions of the rules of procedure, and defy the obvious provisions of the law itself, as was done in regard to the Syndicate elections; if they procrastinate and postpone, in the vain hope of making the critics forget their points of criticism by the mere efflux of time,—we cannot warn them too earnestly that they are heading straight for the rocks ahead; that the administration of this University, which in the past was a model in its efficiency for the rest of India, will provoke the ridicule of enlightened University public; and that the objectives, for which alone the University is established and reconstructed, will remain far from being fulfilled.

SLAUGHTER OF MILCH CATTLE.

—:o:—

After a needlessly warm debate on Monday the Municipal Corporation carried by a large majority a resolution requesting Government to undertake special legislation to prohibit the slaughter of cows and buffaloes under eight years of age. This question has been before the Corporation for nearly ten years, but the present resolution, which was stoutly opposed by all the Muslim members and the Commissioner, can hardly be said to have brought the question anywhere near a solution. In 1920 the Corporation recommended to the Commissioner to prohibit the slaughter of male cattle under three years of age and of female cattle under four years, and three years later it raised the age-limit to eight years. But shortly after it was found that both these resolutions were "ultra vires" of the Corporation and the whole question was re-examined several times till the present resolution came up before the Corporation with the recommendation of a special committee and also of the Markets and Garden Committee.

The debate in the Corporation on the resolution left much to be desired, commmunal touchiness being far more in evidence than facts and figures and sound relevant arguments. The question might well have been argued on purely economic grounds, especially because the main object before the House was how to ensure a cheap and plentiful supply of milk for the City. Such a discussion was quite possible because sensible Hindus do not demand the prohibition of all cow slaughter and sensible Muslims, whose religion does not enjoin cow slaughter specifically for any purpose, do not object to every kind of prohibition, as if they insisted on the right to kill cows without any check. Indiscriminate cow-slaughter is condemned by all and the question—more of detail than of principle—is what are safe and reasonable checks on cow slaughter. It may be naturally assumed that the prohibition of slaughter of cows under eight years would slightly increase the number of milch cows in the City, though it is too much to contend that such prohibition by itself will solve the milk problem of the City. Similarly it may be assumed that the prohibition will slightly increase the price of beef, which would undoubtedly be a hardship to the poor Muslims, who prefer beef just because it is much cheaper than mutton. The question then is whether the advantage more than counter-balances the disadvantage. This is a question of detail, though important detail, which should be considered with facts and figures about the probable effects of the proposed prohibition. We think that a more feasible solution of the question would have been to reduce the age-limit to three or four years in the first instance and to raise it in the light of experience. It need hardly be added that a great deal of constructive and organising work needs to be done by the Corporation and by other bodies, quite apart from any measure of prohibition of cow slaughter, before a plentiful supply of milk can be ensured for the City.

TECHNOLOGICAL STUDIES IN BOMBAY

NEED FOR DEPARTMENTS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY AND TEXTILES.

(BY DR. K. G. NAIK, M.A., D.SC. (Lond.); F.I.C. &C., Professor of Chemistry and Industrial Chemist to the Government of Baroda.)

The Visvesvaraya Committee on Technical and Industrial Education (1921-22) raised high hopes in the mind of the public of this Presidency that a new epoch was going to be opened in the annals of education in this Presidency. Dr. R. P. Pranjype, the then Minister of Education, hopelessly failed to put any of the recommendations of the above Committee into effect. Then the Government appointed the University Reform Committee in 1924-25, which, too, made certain recommendations in this connection, and yet nothing tangible has been done till date. In fact, the Government spent over a lac of rupees after these two Committees and succeeded in evading their responsibility. Not only did it succeed in doing so, but it also succeeded in evading the urgent and irrefutable demand of the University to have the control of the Royal Institute of Science and to run it as a University Institute, which it was hoping to develop into a full-fledged College of Technology, in the near future.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

Ever since the Convocation address of Lord Sydenham on the 18th February 1907 and the letter of Mr. Enthoven the then Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated the 18th December 1008 (which spoke of blending the sound tracking of Science with the system of higher education under the direction of the University) the public in this Presidency, through the University, built high hopes to develop Technological Education and Post-Graduate Research in the near future at the Royal Institute of Science, as soon as it could be started. All these hopes were dashed to the ground by the Government in 1922. Later on, the University Reform Committee of 1924-25 advocated a separate College of Technology under the University. The Committee held that Rs. 45 lacs were required for capital expenditure for a full-fledged College of Technology. Since then the new University Act came into force. The University hopes to get two substantial donations of the total value of about Rs. 10 lacs in the near future and the chances are looking a bit brighter and more suitable to make a beginning towards the starting of the University College of Technology by opening the Departments of Applied Chemistry and Textiles at the outset to which, later on, a Department of Applied Physics may be added.

A PRIME NEED.

This question will soon be coming up for consideration before the Academic Council. It is therefore, essential to awaken the educated public in time, so that this chance may not be allowed to slip also. There are over 200 mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad put together. The textile industry is the only indegenous industry in this Presidency and it is a matter of shame that there is no provision for sound and proper education of the University grade in this line in the Presidency, specially in dyeing, bleaching, sizing, printing, weaving, etc. A Department of Applied Chemistry and Textiles is, therefore, the first need of the Presidency. It is hoped that the Senate is already alive to this fact. Let us now see how far the Government can help the University in this direction.

The Technical and Industrial Education Committee of 1921-22 advocated the desirability of opening a College of Technology as a University Institute directly managed by the University, in Bombay, of which one or two departments may be located in the Royal Institute of Science (vide Reform Committee's Report, 1924-25 p.120). "The Royal Institute of Science has a fine building, which is capable, without difficulty or further expense, of accommodating 400 additional students, and space will be available for the equipment of the requisite Laboratory and Workshops. Precautions can easily be taken to see that the practical work of the College of Technology will not prove a source of annoyance to the neighbourhood. We neither apprehend nor anticipate any difficulty on this account. We are strongly of opinion that, as the College is the apex of our scheme, there should be no going back on this essential proposal. (Vide Tech. and Ind. Education Committee 1921-22 p. 76). It will be necessary for the University of Bombay to establish a Faculty of Technology without delay. (This has alreadyy been recommended by the Senate, to the Government, in their reccmmendations on the Reform Committee's Report.) Provision should be made for Industrial Research in the new College of Tecnnology. As all teaching of the highest order must be accompanied by research, every Professor of the College should be associated with research in some form if he is deemed fit to be retained on the Staff. Graduates who show talent for research should be selected and given scholarships and fellowships. With the help of manufacturers, Industrial Fellowships should be created for the solution of current manufacturing problems."

SUBJECTS TO BE TAUGHT.

The Technical Education Committee of 1921-22 as well as the University Reform Committee of 1924-25 recommended the following subjects to be taught in the Technological College:—

(1) Mechanical Engineering.
(2) Electrical Engineeting
(3) Textile Industries.
(4) Applied Chemistry.

Of these, the Department of Applied Chemistry could be well provided for, in the present buildings of the Royal Institute of Science. A beginning should be made with the opening of the Departments of Applied Chemistry & Textitles to which a Department in Applied Physics might be added later on. If the Department of Applied Chemistry is settled to be taken up in hand, the University will have to face a capital expenditure of about Rs. 300,000 and a recurring expenditure of about Rs. 150,000. When the Department of Textile Industry is decided to be added, it will have to face, in addition, a capital expense of about Rs. 200,000 and a recurring expenditure of about Rs. 100,000, in view of the provisions already proposed for the Department of Applied Chemistry. The two departments will work in fine collaboration.

Study in the following branches might be undertaken, by the Department of Applied Chemistry:—

(1) Chemical Engineering (The specific design and operation of the apparatus and processes of chemical industry on the lines suggested by Prof. Thorpe in the Chemical Services Report 1920).
(2) General Chemical Technology, i.e. industrial organic and inorganic and physical chemistry
(3) Chemistry of Textiles.
(4) Colouring matters.
(5) Such other branches as foodstuffs, electro-chemistry, indegenous drugs etc.

The inclusion of special laboratories for chemical research and the recognition that the superior staff must be in close touch with mills and factories, and free to engage under specific conditions, in consulting practice, would supply the openings for post-graduate research. No additional building will have to be provided for housing this department of Applied Chemistry, if:—

(1) the east wing of the Royal Institute facing the Museum be handed over for the purpose. (It is lying vacant at present).
(2) the present activities of the Royal Institute of Science be directed to supply the needs of the Elphinstone College on its Science side, and the Institute be treated on the same lines as the Science Departments of the Presidency College, Calcutta, without in any way interfering with its present activities; on the contrary more useful and intensive work will be carried on by mutual co-operation.

A BEGINNING.

Thus the University could make a beginning of technological studies under its own direction, without spending anything on buildings. For the Royal Institute of Science, the Government has to face an annual recurring expenditure of about Rs. 250,000. If the Institute would try to meet the legitimate needs of the Elphinstone College on the science side, it should not absorb more, perhaps much less, than Rs. 150,000 annually. (The Baroda College catering for about 200 science students spends annually only about Rs. 77,000 on its science staff and the maintenance of the science departments.). Thus about Rs. 100,000 could be annually released and could be handed over to the University as an additional grant to it, by the Government. The Government should not find it difficult to come forth with a capital grant of, say, rupees five lakhs for the equipment of the Department of Applied Chemistry and Textiles. If necessary, the amount may be distributed over two years. If required, the University would be willing to supplement these grants from its general fund. This should solve the problem of an important branch of technical education in which this Presidency is most interested. The Presidency has a first class Textile Industry and has over 200 Textile mills.

FACTORY EXPERIENCE.

If it is decided to inaugurate the Department of Applied Chemistry under the University but housed in the spare wing of the Royal Institute of Science, one very important question will have to be

(Continued on Page 9.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Thousand Pounds Per Minute.

It was a pertinent reminder which Mr. Snowden gave to the British tax-payer when he emphasized in a broadcast message to the United States and London that Great Britain was spending at present a thousand sterling for war purposes. His appeal for crying a halt to this insensate race in piling up more and still more war armaments was principally to the British people but the broadcast message brings the enormity of the colossal waste of money on armaments pointedly home to the people of Canada and America. It is significant that in Canada the MacDonald Government's keen desire to go forward as far as is immediately practicable in naval reductions is not viewed favourably. This is possibly due to the Canadian apprehension that unless Britain remains the "top-dog" in naval efficiency, her self-imposed function of policing the seas will be impaired. But it is good to learn that all the participants in the London Conference have given concrete evidence of their anxiety to secure pro-rata reductions in naval armaments. An independent observer, the London correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung", testifies to the existence of this new spirit. He has doubts, however, regarding the ultimate French attitude. The troubles of the Conference will begin when the question of submarines and light cruisers is taken up.

The Worst Evil.

According to the London correspondent of the "Hindu", Lord Meston, addressing a Liberal meeting in London, said that, if British control were wholly withdrawn, India would blaze up in a wide-spread conflagration, that Hindus and Muslims would resume their old feuds and that "there is nothing except British Rule to hold the scales even between conflicting communities and interests." It is not at all unlikely that Lord Meston spoke such nonsense or that his Liberal audience enjoyed it. For, as Dr. V. H. Rutherford has observed, pharisaical self-righteousness is the besetting vice of Englishmen. India will survive the new feuds as she survived the old ones before British rule came upon them, and will learn through bitter experience that communal feuds are no more useful than the Wars of the Roses or the Great War among Christian nations. But a more appropriate reply is that there will be no conflagration.

A Case For Enquiry.

We have received a copy of a representation made to the Educational Secretary to the Government of India by some residents of the senior Cantonment of Mhow, in which it is alleged that the local girls' school is left in the hands of Military Officers and is grossly mismanaged. It is further alleged that, though three mistresses of the school have had to be removed some teachers of doubtful credentials continue to be appointed. Some specific allegations in the representation are better not published at this stage. We trust the authorities concerned will make a searching inquiry in the affairs of the school.

A Thought For The Day.

"Morally it does not lie in the mouth of England as conqueror and exploiter to determine the day and the season of India's emancipation from foreign rule, nor to determine whether India is fit for self-government or not. These vital rights belong to India, and her judgment should be accepted as final by England, if England has any respect for justice and liberty."

—V. H. RUTHERFORD.

The Evidence.

"Jimmy, have you washed your hands?"

"Yes ma, and if you don't believe me you can just come and look at the towel"

CUTTING A LADY INTO PIECES.

—:o:—

Nicola's Sensational Feat At Ripon Threatre.

Cutting a lady into three parts and then making her whole again—such a feat is regarded impossible outside the realm of the Arabian Nights. Yet it is successfully accomplished by Nicola, the famous American magician whose engagement has been extended for the second week by the Madan Theatres Ltd., at the Ripon Theatre, Grant Road Corner, Bombay.

The feat, which is one of the greatest stage mysteries ever seen in India, is performed by Nicola in the presence of a committee of the audience who are invited on the stage to witness the execution at close range. The programme also includes a wide variety of other interesting illustons performed by Nicola and his company of American artistes among whom are a number of pretty girls. In another sensational item, a lady is shown pierced through the body with sharp iron pikes while she is apparently enjoying the ordeal. Nicola also separates his shadow from himself, fixing it on a screen while he walks away to a distance. Among other items are "a sleeping beauty in mid-air," a man laying eggs after eggs like a hen, and the great jail breaking mystery. Nicola claims the power of escaping from all kinds of handcuffs and shackles and is prepared to accept any challenge from the audience or others.

It is a fast running programme from beginning to end, presented amidst gorgeous settings and to the accompaniment of excellent music. The show is at 9-30 p.m. every night and the prices have been specially reduced. This is the last week of Nicola's season at the Ripon Theatre.

THE RIALTO.

—:o:—

Change Of Programme.

F.B.O.'s latest melodrama is, as its title would indicate, a railroad story; and "The Midnight Flyer" brings it a whole trainload of entertainment. For fast action, sensationalism, and colour its equal has not been seen for some time. "The Mionight Flyer" deals intensively with the lives of feud-ridden mountaineers in West Virginia, their opposition to the railroad, and their final absorption into its system. It is spectacular in the extreme, and a deliberate attempt seems to have been made to outdo in point of thrills anything that ever preceded it—with marked success, be it added. It is filled with stirring, well-staged fights and the climax works up to a battle in the cab of an engine travelling a mile a minute. Incidentally this is preceded by a race between a freight engine and a runaway special train on parallel tracks; David Henderson pursuing the wild special in his locomotive and leaping from one cab to the other as he overtakes it! If that jump doesn't bring gasps from any spectator, then his or her spine is paralysed. This picture will be shown from to-day right up till Friday next.

In conjunction with the above Mr. William Hallman, who has been entertaining so successfully for the past few days, will perform a new programme of songs and music which include the well-known numbers "On the Road to Mandalay" and "Minuet".

Guntur-Macherla Railway.

GUNTUR, Feb. 10.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Beatrix Stanley arrived here on Sunday and received a cordial welcome. This morning, His Excellency opened the Guntur-Macherla section of the M.S.M. Railway before a distinguished gathering which included Mr. F. B. Wathen, Agent, M. & M. S. Railway. The new line is eighty miles in length and cost Rs. 52 lakhs.—A.P.

THE

Royal Yakuti

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

OUTRAGE ON RIGHTS OF INDIANS.

Assembly Condemns Franchise Restrictions In Ceylon.

Pt. Kunzru's Resolution Passed.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

Allegations that the Government had destroyed (?copies of) the Report of the Indian Central Committee were made by Mr. B. Das in the Legislative Assembly when questions were answered to-day by Sir James Crerar who informed Mr. Das that the committee presented its report to the Viceroy but also sent to Government a few spare copies. Government of India, in order to avoid delay in simultaneous publication arranged to reprint the report, but in the meanwhile, they received a caution from the Secretary of State to omit from the report two brief incidental passages which were thought likely to give offence to foreign countries, and in whose omission the authors had here concurred. Members of the Committee who had received copies of the earlier print had been asked to return them. The intention was that the first print should be destroyed.

INDIANS IN CEYLON.

Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru moved a resolution urging the Government of India to communicate to His Mjesty's Government that the proposals of the Ceylon Government regarding franchise which had been accepted by the Colonial Office in so far as they made the possession of a certificate of permanent settlement and renunciation of the protection of the Government of India by Indian emigrants a condition of eligibility to vote should not be put into effect and immediate steps taken to secure the adoption of the original recommendations of the Donoughmore Commission making five years' residence the basis of franchise.

BEGINNING OF THE DOOM.

Pandit Kunzru regretted that at a time when they were fighting for the honour and self-respect of Indians in Fiji and East Africa the same acute problem had occurred at India's very doors in Ceylon concerning seven hundred thousand Indians who were tied to the people of India by cultural and economic ties. If Indians now agreed to the condition proposed by the Ceylon Government their rights would be in jeopardy. It was indeed a noval doctrine to which Indians should never agree for they would be bartering away their rights for ever. Of the seven hundred thousand Indians only three hundred thousand would be enfrancised under the Donoughmore Commission recommendation and this number, in a total electorate of one million eight hundred thousand, was certainly not such as to endanger the interests of the population. India could not agree to have another South Africa in Ceylon and if the British Government were to ignore the Indian feeling it would be the beginning of doom of the Empire.—A. P.

Mr. K. C. Roy moved an amendment urging the Government of India to communicate to His Majesty's Government the respectful protest and regret of the Assembly at the tentative acceptance by the Colonial Office of the proposal of the Ceylon Government regarding franchise in so far as they make possession of a certificate of permanent settlement and renunciation of protection of Government of India by Indian emigrants condition of eligibility to vote without affording opportunity to the Government of India and this House to express their views and urge immediate steps be taken to secure adoption of the original recommendations of the Donoughmore Commission making five years residence as the basis of franchise.

Mr. Roy urging the Assembly to take an impartial retrospect of the position of Indians in various colonies pointed out the gloomy character everywhere. In the event of any discriminatory legislation it was the fundamental duty of the Government of India to stop further emigration. (Applause).

EQUAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

Mr. Arthur Moore speaking on behalf of the European group said the resolution touched that aspect of Indian nationalism where all could work together. He declared they must stand for rights of citizenship in the Empire. The only question was what was the most effective form of action. He urged the Government that whereever space was left between opening and closing of door not to allow the door to be shut very easily.

THE REAL SOLUTION.

Mussahi Iswar Saran described Mr. Roy's speech as pointed but not to the point. The real solution of the problem was winning freedom first for India. Why did Europeans, he asked, get better treatment in Ceylon than Indians? He joined Mr. Roy in asking what the Government of India had done in the matter to show how Dominion Status, said to be already in action, was working.

GOVT. ACCEPT PT. KUNZRU'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. G. S. Bajpai speaking on behalf of Government expressed readiness to accept Pandit Kunzru's resolution.

He assured Mr. Moore that the door was not closed.

Mr. Jinnah: Why not?

Mr. Bajpai: May I know why it is?

Mr. Jinnah: I want your reasons why you think so.

Mr. Bajpai: Here is what the despatch says.

Mr. Jinnah: I don't want extracts. I want briefly your reasons.

NOT TIME FOR RESENTMENT.

Mr. Bajpai: The despatch definitely says that the Colonial Secretary of State is disposed to adopt the Governor's proposals. It does not say he has adopted them. Moreover the mere fact that the issue is of such an importance to hundreds of thousands of men who contribute to the economic prosperity of the Island, the mere fact that the Government of India and the whole of India are behind the demand for reconsideration of the question, are sufficient to guarantee for my statement that this will be reconsidered by His Majesty's Government.

Mr. Jinnah: Then say reconsidered.

Mr. Bajpai: I will accept that.

Concluding Mr. Bajpai pleaded: "The stage for resentment is not reached and there is no occasion for the defeatist spirit. We shall now proceed fortified with the views expressed in this House."

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas supported Pandit Kunzru's motion. He condemned the proposed outrage upon the rights of Indians in Ceylon.

EUROPEAN PROTEST.

Sir Darcy Lindsay, Leader of the European Group, entered a strong protest against the action of the Government of Ceylon and the Colonial Office in arriving at this decision without consultation with very important partner in the Empire. They had merely thrown the Government of India and Indians overboard for their own ends. This action was most injurious at this vital moment. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Abdul Qayum spoke in similar strain on behalf of the Central Muslims.

Mr Jinnah, Leader of the Independents, said the question before the House had raised a paramount issue as to whether India was to be a dominion within the British Commonwealth or not.

Mr Jinnah added: Surely the Government of India stands thoroughly humiliated. You are supine, devoid of self-respect and unable to answer as to what you have done. Yet Mr. Bajpai says the door for negotiations is not closed. No wonder the Government of India is getting this treatment from the Colonial Office because it is not responsible Government.

Pandit Kunzru replying to the debate hoped that the Government of India would back Indians in the same manner as they had done in respect of Fiji, British Guiana and South Africa.

Mr. Roy withdrew his amendment in order to ensure a unanimous vote on the resolution.

Mr Bajpai answering Mr. Jinnah said that Government came into possession of Ceylon Government's proposal only in November last when the despatches were published and not before and immediately they made representation to His Majesty's Government. He maintained that the door for negotiation was not closed.

Mr. Jinnah: Have you heard either from India Office or Colonial Office that it is not closed.

Mr. Bajpai: I have not heard from either that it is closed. (Laughter.)

The resolution was passed unanimously.

The Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

INDIAN BROADCASTING COMPANY.

—:o:—

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

The Associated Press lobby correspondent understands that some leading members of the Assembly, including Sir Darcy Lindsay and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas are promoting a signed appeal to the Government to take over the affairs of the Indian Broadcasting Company with a view to prevent commercial India from losing the advantage of this great invention. It seems they have been encouraged by Sir Bhupendra Mitra's reply in the Assembly to-day that the Government are considering the matter. The appeal is expected to be submitted to the Government shortly.—A. P.

GRAVE TURN IN G. I. P. STRIKE.

(Continued from page 1.)

George Rainy is silent on Mr. V. V. Giri's telegram for conciliation board. Strikers perfectly peaceful in spite of provocation.—Free Press.

At Bhusaval.

—:o:—

A Maminoth public meeting of Bhusaval residents passed resolutions yesterday, expressing complete sympathy with the railway strikers and promising all possible help. Great enthusiasm prevailed Moffusil speakers Messrs. Naidu of Nagpur, Dr. Govande of of Kalyan, Mr. Pendse of Akola and Mrs. Girjabai Bhatt, Bombay addressed the meeting.

At Sholapur.

—:o:—

Strike situation unchanged. Notices of 24 hours are served on strikers to evacuate rooms in porters' chawl. There is great commotion amongst the strikers.

At Nasik.

—:o—

A very largely attended meeting of the citizens of Nasik was held on Feb. 11 under the presidentship of Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M. L. C. for expressing simpathy for G I P Railway strikers. The meeting condemned the Railway authorities for not granting the most justified and very moderate demands of the strikers.

At Kalyan.

—:o:—

A public meeting of all Andhras of Kalyan was held in Kele's Wada Kalyan at 4 p.m. on Sunday the 9th February, 1930, to express their sympathy with the G I P Railway strikers and to condemn the action of the Agent, G I P Railway in not granting the employees' legitimate demands. A large number of people attended the meeting. Dr. V. W. Phadke presided.

At Dhond.

—:o:—

A meeting of strikers was held at Dhond on Monday and resolved to continue the struggle regarding strike. Mr. Chitale, Pleader, Secretary of G I P Railwaymen Lonavla who had come to see the preparation of workers, delivered lecture in detail giving information from the date the strike started By his speech encouragement received to the workers and they have become more firm by raising their hands in air. The workers proved Mr. Chitale that they will not move an inch unless they receive order from the Union flag. The meeting closed at 7-30 p.m. with votes of thanks to the chair.

At Jhansi.

—:o—

The strike at Jhansi continues with full vigour and the rank and file that had so far kept off from the strikers is now joining them, thus bringing the number of strikers to cent per cent. The workshops, and the engine and goodshed have almost closed down. Traffic signallers, cabinmen and porters have stopped their work. Hammals, though not the servants of the railway, have also shown their sympathy by striking.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

—:o:—

Agent's Communique.

BOMBAY, Feb. 11.

The following press note is issued from the office of the Agent, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay.

Except that the North-East main line trains are arriving at Victoria Terminus more punctually, the position of the main line and suburban passenger services remains as previously, the full service being maintained. The special carrying tourists from the S. S. Resolute" departed as timed yesterday.

The position at Jhansi, Bina, and Bhopal is much the same and it is reported that Dhond and Shahabad are much in need of sweepers. Apart from this reports from other centres show continued improvement and where required new staff is being engaged.

Complete Strike At Bhandara.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Feb. 10.

The Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Men's Union informs that among the telegrams which are being received in the Union Office, Bhandara centre reports that strike is complete thee.

The Nagpur centre wires:—"Firm. No anxiety."—Free Press.

COL. INKSON WANTS SALAAMS.

But Clerks Angry.

JHANSI, Feb. 8.

A general meeting of Jhansi G I P Rly. workmen held to-day at 8 a.m. near Union office, presided by Mr. Govind Rao Newalker. When the following resolution was passed:

"The meeting of the Railway Clerks held 6th February, declares that the action of Col. Inkson D. V. S. Jhansi asking some of his clerks to salute him many times is an insult to all the clerks and their profession."

WORKERS THREATEN SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

If Evictions Continue.

Mr. Ruiker, President of the G I P Railwaymen's Union has issued the following statement:—

That the G I P Rly. strike is fast spreading and succeeding is apparent from the methods by the G I P Rly. authorities to break the backbone of the strikers The authorities of the G I P Railway have been bluffing the public that the strike is a failure and has fizzled out; if so why is the Administration droven to this extreme length of adopting inhuman methods of breaking the backbone of the strikers? In the recent annals of Labour disputes, especially where the State was concerned, no parallel can be found for the methods adopted by the Rly. Administration to break the present strike!

PASSES UNDERSTANDING.

That all this should be allowed by the present British Cabinet, which is a Labour Cabinet, passes one's comprehension. What are Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Thomas doing, when such methods are being adopted by the Railway Authorities to break the strike? The policy of introducing 'Blacklegs' in the stroke and thus trying to break the strike is highly questionable especially when the Railway is a state Railway? This policy of employing Blacklegs becomes still more questionable when even prisoners are being utilised as strike breakers, at Nasik and Thana.

Not long ago Mr. Wedgwood Benn, expressed profuse sympathy for the Trade Union Movement in India. If this is the manner in which this sympathy is going to be translated 'Indian Labour will have to say 'Save us from our friends'. The second objectionable method which no civilized administration, in the 20th century, would ever employ to break the strike is that of cutting the water supply of the strikers at road-side stations. Another method now invented by the Administration to break the strike, is to evict the strikers within twenty-four hours from the Railway Quarters. This new method is barbarous and if really put into practice, is likely to lead to serious trouble. This threat to evict strikers is illegal, and against all sense of decency and fairness. The Railway workers are determined to stand firm and are not going to leave their quarters because of this illegal threat of the Rly. Officials.

How long is the Government going to watch this fight with folded hands? The Union's offer of a Conciliation Board has not been responded to by Sir George Rainy, nor has any move for compromise been made by the Railway Board. The strike is daily gathering strength, ir spite of all the bluffs of the Agent. Is the Government going to allow the G I P Railway Officials to adopt these methods to break the strike, or compel them to stay their hands?

Is the Government dead to all sense of decency and fairness in a fight for bread against its own employess? Come what may, the workers are determined to carry on their fight to a successful end. these methods of the officials are only swelling the ranks of the strikers and strengthening them.

OFFER SATYAGRAHA.

I have to appeal to all Rly. workers to offer peaceful Satygraha, in case they are evicted from their quarters and not to leave the quarters unless the Rly. Officials remove them by force. I have also to appeal to them to observe complete non-violence. I warn the Government that the officials are rushing head-long to a serious catastrophe.

ARMAMENTS PROVOKE WARS.

What The Sinews Of War Mean.

MR. SNOWDEN ANALYSES WORLD'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Mr. MacDonald Optimistic.

RUGBY, Feb. 10.

Striking facts on the burden of armaments were given by Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a wireless talk relayed from London throughout the United States and Canada last night. He had the hope that the Naval Conference would reach an agreement which would increase the feeling of security among the Nations and promise the peoples some relief from armament burdens. The magnitude of these burdens was not sufficiently appreciated by those who bore them. The world expenditure on armaments, he said, was 900 million pounds, of which 60 per cent. was expended by European countries, 20 per cent. by the United States, and 20 per cent. by the rest of the world. The annual cost of armaments, however, was but a small part of the burden which the Nations had to bear as a result of this policy of relying upon force for national security.

PROVOCATION TO WAR.

Armaments were a provocation to war and maintained the war mind. Yet, war never settled anything. It was the only game from which both sides were losers. Instancing the late War, Mr. Snowden cited the war burdens in which it involved Great Britain and also in considerable measure other participants. The War had left Great Britain with a debt of over £7,000 million pounds. We had to raise each year from taxation 350 million pounds for the service of this debt, without making any appreciable impression on the amount of the debt. At the present rate of repayment it would take 140 years to liquidate it. British tax-payers had to pay on our debt services one million pounds a day, 40,000 pounds per hour and over £600 a minute. It took the wholetime labour of two million workers year in and year out, to produce the means to pay the annual cost of the British debt service. Add to this 115 million pounds annually spent on the fighting services and fifty-six million pounds paid yearly for war pensions, and a total was reached equivalent to 520 million pounds every year or one thousand pounds per minute, which the people of Great Britain had to provide for war purposes. Three-quarters of Britain's taxes were spent on paying for the past wars and preparing for future wars. The British were the most heavily taxed people in the world. The average amount of national and local taxation worked out at about £100 per family. It said much for the financial and industrial powers of Great Britain that she now had a larger number of people in employment than before the War. It passed the power of the most imaginative to conceive what prosperity and happiness could be added to the world if its efforts and resources now so largely wasted in the barbarous and inhuman obsession of war, could be diverted to the advancement of human welfare.

AMERICAN BARGAINING

The "Times" to-day says that among the suggestions made in the full American memorandum to the Naval Conference is the proposal that the United States should have the right to build a battleship of the Rodney type—a 33,900 tons vessel with sixteen inch guns—if she consents to scrap four of her older and smaller ships, instead of three that it would be necessary to scrap in order to get down to the Washington treaty figure of 15 battleships. This statement is also reproduced in the "Daily Telegraph." Both journals are dubious of the acceptability of such suggestions.—B.O.W.

—:o:—

Equilibrium Of Naval Strengths.

BRITISH PREMIER OPTIMISTIC.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacDonald, in the course of a statement on Naval Conference, said that progress was being made all along the line. "We are nearing agreement on the difficult question relating to the method of limitation of naval armaments which has for years been a stumbling block to the progress of the Preparatory Commmission of the League of Nations". Mr. MacDonald added: "We are engaged in a frank discussion with the other delegations with regard to the equilibrium of naval strengths to be established between the Powers. I have every hope that we will ultimately reach an agreement on the subject."—Reuter.

Viscount Peel In Madras.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Feb. 10.

Viscount Peel, formerly Secretary of State for India, and Lord Gage arrived in Madras to-day from Rangoon. They are staying at the Government House.

Colonel F. G. Gillies, successor to Brigadier-General Worgan as Commanding Officer, Southhrn Brigade, Fort St. George, assumed charge to-day.—A.P.

THE "KHYBER PASS"

—:o:—

Punjab Film Company's 3 Lac Film.

The "Khyber Pass" film which, according to preliminary announcements, was originally going to be financed and controlled by an European combine, will now be produced under the auspices of the Punjab Film Company, Limited Lahore. After protracted negotiations with the various parties concerned. The Punjab Film Company have secured the rights to make this film for the benefit of their shareholders. The "Khyber Pass" is claimed will be the first Indian film to be made entirely in natural colour with synchronized sound effects and talking sequences and it may be truly be claimed that it will be among the first Indian films to be made for the international market directed, controlled and financed by Indians. Every rupee required for its making has been provided by Indian shareholders and, although the Punjab Film Company are bringing out to India a number of famous film technicians and film artistes to collaborate in its making, the supreme direction and control of the film will be vested in the hands of Indians. The highest Indian Military command has placed every facility at the disposal of the producers for the shooting of a number of batde scenes and it is hoped to have the film ready for release next June. The cost of "Khyber Pass" exclusive of the latest equipment and paraphernelia for picture making which the Punjab Film Company already own, is estimated at three lacs and "Khyber Pass" is the most ambitious and gigantic film undertaking as yet handled by any Indian film company.

INDO-ITALIAN DIRECTION.

The story and scenario has been written by Mr. Niranjan Pal, who needs no introduction to the film public. The Indian films which have secured an international release so far, namely, "The Light of Asia" "Shiraz" and "The Throw of a Dice" have been written by Mr. Pal and during 1930 the following stories from Mr. Pal's pen are due for completion and release: "SECUNDER" (A Rudolf Becker Production) Berlin. "MONSOON" (A British Instructional Film, London) "His HONOUR THE JUDGE" (A Gaumont-British Production, London).

The supreme direction and control of the picture will be in the hands of the author and Mr. Joy Gopal Pillai, the chief Technical Director of The Punjab Film Company Limited. Mr. Profulla Roy of Calcutta will act as the Production Manager. Both Mr. Pillai and Mr. Roy have been associated with "The Light of Asia" and other successful films.

Signor A. Frenguelli, the well-known Italian technician, who was associated with such world-famous films as "Vaudeville" "The Last Waltz", "Mona Liscaut" and "Anthony and Cleopatra" is due in India in two weeks time to take charge of the technical direction of the film. Signor Frenguelli will have with him a number of expert European cameramen and film technicians.

INTERNATIONAL CAST.

Apart from Seeta Devi, the film will be starring Lawson Butt, the well-known Anglo-American Actor, Mlle Myno Brignet, the well-known French actress and Jeanne Favreau—a truly international cast.

Individual units of the Indian Army—both British and Indian—will play a considerable part in the film. The famous Indian Army Regimental Massed Band—who created such a furore during its tour of Europe in 1926—will be featured in a number of synchronized sound sequences.

Mr. Niranjan Pal and the Punjab Film Company Limited deny the rumour current in certain quarters that "Khyber Pass" is a Pro-British propaganda film and that is why the Indian Army authorities are placing such valuable facilities at their disposal. "Khyber Pass" they claim, is a pure Romance of the North-west Frontier and in fairness to the authorities it must be said that save and except certain financial conditions in order to safeguard the tax payers—the army authorities have placed the facilities at the disposal of the producers without any conditions.

OUTWARD AIRMAIL.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Feb. 11.

Outward Airmail left at 9/25 connecting Punjab Mail, but 1-Up Calcutta Mail bringing airmail for outward plane is reported to have missed the connection with Lahore 8-Down.—A. P.

Arrest Of Bengali Near Delhi

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

The Police arrested to-day a Bengali youth named Nnnli in a Dharmashala at Tugalkabad, near Delhi. It is stated that he was found loitering in a suspicious way and that he refused to answer police enquiries.—A.P.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

COUPON NO. 1.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.

FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY.

The Bomoay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to the *bona fide* holder, or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.

(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.

(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.

(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.

(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder .....

Available from 6 a. m. Feb. 12th to 6 a. m. Feb. 13th 1930

A Subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for *THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE* to an authorised Newsagent or to the Publishers will on forwarding the subscription receipt bearing subscriber's signature to The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., be provided with a certificate exempting him or her between the time of the issue of the certificate and the expiration of the period to which the subscription applies from the necessity of signing coupons or carrying the current copy of *The BOMBAY CHRONICLE*.

FREE GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

FOR REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Custom House, Road, Bombay, will pay to a *bona fide* registered subscriber to "The Bombay Chronicle" on legal personal representative of such subscriber:—

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of its occurrence.

(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.

(e) This assurance shall neither extend to not cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enefy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a.m. every Sunday to 6 a.m. every Monday.

What the People Say

BOYCOTT OF ANGLO-INDIAN PAPERS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The suggestion made in this paper four days back about boycotting the Anglo-Indian papers is sure to be received with favour by a great many people. Your correspondent was quite right the other day when he stated that the niceness and the get-up of a paper were not due to the fact that it was a particular paper but to the 'anna' which it got in large numbers. And any paper which is so patronised is sure to give good results. Not that the present Nationalist press in Bombay and elsewhere is in any way inferior from the journalistic standpoint to any Anglo-Indian paper in India, but nevertheless, a boycott of the latter is sure to be a triple advantage. The nipping in bud of the dissemmination of poisonous matter by lesser circulation, the withdrawal of financial support which is sure to result in inefficiency and the increased circulation of the Nationalist papers fostering good ideas.

Any scheme tending to bring about the above results would receive heartiest support.—Yours. etc..

R. H. B.

Bombay, February 8.

A SUGGESTION TO MILLOWNERS.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Yesterday I happened to see at Bori Bunder the special train arranged by some Millowners of Bombay. From the stalls arranged therein, it was clear that every variety of cloth is prepared in India which can please the taste of the rich as well as the poor. The only difficulty is that these varieties are not obtainable in retail market and people do not demand as they don't know that these varieties are prepared in India as well as they don't get a chance to see such varieties in retail shops. Thus many people who wish to use Indian cloth, give up the idea as they don't get to their taste.

Will it not be profitable to the Millowners as well as convenient to the public, if a permanent exhibition hall is maintained, by the Millowners as a whole, where every variety of cloth from every mill may be exhibited. The locality for such a hall may be selected somewhere near cloth market so that every buyer can see and visit whenever they like and get the full particulars about the required variety. This will be a cheap advertisemest for the Millowners and the agents and will be a good place for guidance to those who want to buy Swadeshi goods retail and in quantity. I wish this suggestion will be considered by every Millowner.—Yours etc.,

R. P.

MILL-OWNER'S EXHIBITION SPECIAL.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I happened to visit the 'Mill-owners' Exhibition Special' at Bori Bunder, which is on a mission which is expected to yield fruitful results and thus revive the premier indusury of Bombay from its stupor. How far they will succeed in their mission is still to be decided.

I cast my wistful glance over the fine exhibits of cloth but bemoaned my lot not to be able to purchase it. Perhaps, I thought, I was a typical visitor and many more such visitors were expected to greet this Special at other centres. Never perhaps in the history of India, the consuming capacity of the people has gone so low, as now There may be many reasons. Perhaps the millowners themselves might have been to some extent responsible for it. But the fact is there. The principal factor is the exchange. One can go to the rural areas and see how cultivators are struggling to get an adequate price for their produce. The prices of raw commodities have gone very low and as a result very little margin is left for the cultivators, even to keep their body and soul together. Where can they have enough means to buy these wares which the mill-owners are exhibiting? I do not mean to say that they are superfluities. Though they are necessities, the Indian cultivator to-day can hardly have means to provide himself with them. In some districts, crops have failed and thus poverty is stalking abroad. In industrial areas, due to repeated strikes the men engaged in industries are overpowered by debts. In these circumstances visitors, as I have already said before, will only cast their wistful and coveteous eyes on the exhibits and moan their inability to consume them.—Yours, etc.,

ONE INTERESTED.

"VAGARIES OF STOCK EXCHANGE"

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with interest and amusemment a letter "on the Vagaries of the Stock Exchange" in last Saturday's issue of "The Chronicle." It is just as full of inaccuracies as it is misleading and in the guise of saving the public is intended to ruin public interests. Your correspondent first of all complains of the Tejimandi (option) business which is permitted by the London Stock Exchange but forbidden in our Share Bazaar. It is true that option business is indulged in by private parties at their own risk but it is not recognised by the authorities and not a single dispute has ever been referred to the Board. If it is done, the Board must refuse to take any cognisance of such transactions. No law can prevent a party doing the business at his own risk. The Board can only step in when a dispute arising out of such transactions is brought before it for disposal

Your correspondent next rightly complains that the ordinary and second preference shares are much below their value. If he has any of these shares I extend to him my sympathy for the depreciation in the scrips; but if I have any deferred shares and they have gone up in value he wants to pull them down for his own selfish end. He does not sell his ordinary or second preference shares to save himself, but he sells as a hedge what he does not possess and belongs to be and if the authorities do not help him in bringing about the ruin of the holder of the deferred shares he accuses them of encouraging the speculators. He has made his hedge sale to secure a profit. If he has involved himself in any loss by reason of his selling short amd which is the property or another then he must pay his losses as readily as he would pocket his profit and keep silent abuot the Board encouraging the speculators. Is he not a speculator, if he has sold what he has not got? He complains that the public will suffer when a collapse does come, then why does he complain? The public does not lose but stands to gain when somebody buys up his shares at a very high price. He must be thankful to the party who buys his share at an inflated price. His desire is to make a profit on his fictious sales and if I have bought the shares offered by him to me without his possessing them why should I not be equally anxious to make a profit? It takes away my breath and he gives away his own case badly when he frankly confesses that many parties have sold deferred shares as a hedge, and he wants that the Board should protect him against the losses incurred by him on such fictitious sales. Strange is the logic and stranger stil the morality of your correspondent who seems to be a bear.—Yours, etc.,

K. H.

INCOME TAX EXPERTS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I am really thankful to you for taking up the cause of the income tax experts in your editorial columns.

I wish to bring to the notice of the public one or two points which require some explanation and I think it can be done through your esteemed columns.

I beg to send you herewith a petition sent by income tax experts and would like to draw your attention to para 5 of the same wherein it is stated that some of these income tax experts are B.Coms., Government Accountancy Certificates holders—members of the Accountants' Association Incorporated in England and so on. Can these experts be said to be illiterate. without any qualifications and training etc., as said by the Society of Professional Accountants in their applications to Government in support of the Amendment of section 61 of the Indian Income Tax Act.

I would also like to draw your attention to section 137 sub-section 3 of the English Income Tax Act which runs as follows:—

(a) "Upon any appeal, the General Commissioners (may shall permit any Barrister or Solicitor to plead before them on behalf of the appellant or officers either viva voce or in writing and shall hear any Accountant.

(b) If the General Commissioners refuse to permit a barrister or solicitor to plead before them. or to hear any accountant. the appellant may in lieu of proceeding with his appeal before them, appeal to the Special Commissioners, who shall hear the barrister, solicitor or accountant.

(c) In this sub-section "accountant" means a person who has been admitted a member of an incorporated Society of accountants."

From this it will be seen that in England only "Incorporated and Chartered Accountants have not the monopoly to appear in income tax proceedings" as asserted by the professional accountants.

There are many members of such incorporated Association of accountants who have to practise only as income tax experts in India excepting some who, fortunately, got concession when the Indian Companies Act was passed While in England such members enjoy all the rights and privileges as are enjoyed by these professional accountants in India. In England there is no distinction as company auditors and other auditors as is the case in India.

The professional accountants urge the Government to pass the amendment firstly because the income tax experts as they are today are unqualified, illiterate, quacks and so on and secondly because in England the income tax law allows only incorporated and chartered accountants in income tax proceedings.

From the facts mentioned above I hope it will be quite clear how far these professional accountants can use their "free lance" (they have to work under very stringent disciplinary control) in coming before the public to get support.—Yours etc.

SHAH.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT KOLLI-KALLIAN.

—:o:—

A large number of people, chiefly from the Suburbs witnessed the charity performance on Sunday last got up by the Lady and Men Sodalists of the Parish of Kolli-Kallian in aid of the proposed building of a Grotto next to the Church. Mr. Joseph Alex. Dias presided.

The programme, a very lengthy but enjoyable one consisting of humorous songs, a quartette and duets in Marathi and in English, was successfully gone through together with a Drama "The Bottle" by the Lady and Gent Sodalists depicting the horrible evils of drink on society.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We have been appointed
SOLE AGENTS

FOR

MARMON MOTOR CARS

Our first consignment is just received and unpacked. And we cordially invite the public to come and have a look at them in our Show-Room.

Here are the NEW STRAIGHT EIGHTS in four great price-fields including the ROOSEVELT with many engineering advancements and body refinements seen for the first time in Motor Cars.

Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency
LIMITED.
16, New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

THOSE "SPINDLES OF LANCASHIRE."

INDIANS WILL "RAISE BARRIERS AGAINST" THEM.

Reason For Withholdin~ Power.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

While it is generally admitted as a fact that the administration of British India compares favourably with the administration of Indian States, it is seriously claimed by Sir Reginald Mitchell Banks who claims to speak with authority that contrary is true and that the responsibility for inferiority of British Indian administration rests upon Indian Ministers.

Discussing in "Sunday Times" the problem of Indian States in view of the impending constitutional changes, Sir Reginald makes violent attack on the Congress accusing Congressmen with having the sole aim of seeking jobbery.

WHO IS BETTER GOVERNED?

He further declares that as a result of incomplete prejudice and corruption in those spheres of British Indian Administration which are controlled by Indian Ministers the administration of Indian States compares favourably with that of British India.

Further Sir Reginald points out that Indian States provide the vast potential markets for British goods and urges that it is extremely essential to British interests to continue the policy of friendship towards Indian Princes and to withhold at all cost the grant of more political power to Indian politicians whose first efforts in the event of political power will be to raise barriers against the spindles of Lancashire and the foundaries of Sheffield.—Free Press Beam Service.

SHAREBAZAR UNWILLING TO REFORM

"Corner" Rule Remains.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association was held on Tuesday afternoon to discuss either the retention or removal of the Corner Rule.

After a general discussion which lasted for about two hours the members agreed that both the rules, regarding Corners and Bear Raids should be retained but with modifications. The meeting was adjourned to a future date to consider upon the necessary changes. The speakers generally expressed themselves that these rules should remain in the interests of investors.

At present the rules referred to are:

Rule 335: When the Board comes to know that a syndicate has completed a corner in any scrips, then the Board can stop all business for settlement in that scrip.

Rule 188: When the Board comes to know that Bear-raids or reckless short sales are depressing the values of scrip, then the Board can stop business on the Exchange.

These rules expire in June, as the three years period of trial will be over by that time. It is the desire of many that these rules should continue in a modified form, for at least another three years.

"RUMOUR BAZAR."

It was explained in the course of the speeches that the prices of stocks and shares fluctuated not only because of manipulation by speculators but even on account of baseless rumours, so much so that the public called the Share Market the "Rumour Bazar". Whenever the Board acted within their powers, then both the Bulls and Bears criticised the Board alleging that they were interested parties.

Hence the public demanded that the Board should contain persons not connected with the exchange. This would, however, be no guarantee of any impartial dealings though it might create some public confidence.

RACE BETTING CARRIES
95 per cent RISK
SPECULATION CARRIES
80 per cent RISK
WHY NOT AVOID ALL RISKS
AND
RAISE MONEY FOR YOUR
LEGITIMATE NEEDS?
by joining to-day
"THE ALL-INDIA AUTO LINK"
of
TH DELHI SYNDICATE LTD.,
Queen's Road, :: :: DELHI.

BEEHIVE BRANDY
No. 1.

This Brandy is undoubtedly the **Highest Quality Brandy** obtainable at the price.

This can be had from **all the Wine Dealers** in Quarts, Flasks or Fancy Decanters.

ASK YOUR MERCHANT
to show you the new
Fancy Decanter.

Karachi Sub-Agents :—
NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Karachi.
Sole Agents :—
HERBERT, SON & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

Dr TREASURYVALA'S BIG ENTERPRISE.

Lately I have been successful in reducing, **IRREDUCIBLE** and even **STRANGULATED HERNIAS**, which uptil now is supposed to be impossible. Certain cases I have successfully reduced by my special manipulative taxis, by the help of Electricity. Though "Every Labourer is worth his hire"; in case of failure I shall not charge any fees for any trouble or expenses that I may be put to.

This offer is open for two months only.

You will admit that what seems **impossible to-day** may be **possible to-morrow.**

Dr. TRESURYVALA, M. D.
No. 8, Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, BOMBAY.

MAKE MORE MONEY AT YOUR HOME.

You can develop fine business in the privacy of your home and earn easily Rs. 3, 30, and 50 daily on machines of 325, 2,600 and 4,700. Experience unnecessary, distance immaterial; training given to the buyers free, also instructions book supplied with machines for learning. Men, Women, Boys and Girls can work on them.

We give guarantee.

Particulars with one anna stamp from:—
The Asiatic Knitting Commercial Corporation Ltd.
307-309, Hornby Road, Bombay, or M. A. Caddle and Co., Ramna, Dacca.

Dr. I. M. **MALLICK'S (M.A., M.D., B.L.)**
World-renowned Patent
IC-MIC COOKER
With upto date improvements.
Catalogue from :—29, College Street,
Price from Rs. 6-12.
P. O. Box 7803, CALCUTTA. Telegram: Icmicooker

ON THE PATH TO FREEDOM AND REFORM.

New Egyptian Govt. Formulates Its Policy.

The following speech from the throne was read by Mustafa Nihas Pasha, the new Egyptian Premier, on the re-opening of the Parliament:—

ELDERS AND DEPUTIES!

I greet you warmly, and congratulate the honourable Deputies whom the electors have lent their confidence which ensures the best representation of the Nation. With the return of the constitutional regime this session opens in an atmosphere of joy and happiness, with a spirit of gratification over the expressions given to a correct estimate of her merits, a sincere desire to promote her good, by the country.

BLESSINGS OF CONSTITUTION.

It is our most cherished wish that the country should always avail of the blessings of the Constitution enjoying rights and liberties ensured by the Constitution, and that the Constitution itself should remain unassailable and sure and should be surrounded by a Legislature which might ensure for the former a progressive life, and a systematic growth. The Government will lay before you measures of law for the attainment of this high ideal.

PATH OF FREEDOM.

I am quite comfident that you will lead the country on the path of freedom and reform which since has been the aim of the Egyptian Parliament, and that the Nation by virtue of your exertions will be able to attain to the realization of true independence and perfect freedom, whether this be within or without, and thereby be in a position to achieve for herself among the Nations of the world an honourable position worthy of her greatness and exalted outlook.

PAST DISCONTENTMENT.

Senators and Deputies.—Since I have entrusted power to the present Government it is its duty to recall and resume from the past various questions which have formed a topic for discontentment. The present Government is therefore keen to improve the situation with a spirit of both foresight and wisdom, and to adopt in all phases of administration a responsive policy regarding reforms and innovations. It will not only improve what is spoilt, but would try its best to complete what is wanting. The Government will lay before you all legislative measures taken in course of the suspension of Parliament in order to elicit your opinion.

DEVELOPMENT OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES.

Senators and Deputies,—The most important thing engaging the attention of my Government is the amplification of the financial sources of the Government and the improvement of the economic conditions of the country. Before you will be laid measures which will meet the growing demands of the country without affecting the treasury or minimising the reserves.

The foremost measure to be laid before you will be the new Commercial Tariff Bill. In drafting this measure regard is had to the fact that it might prove a means of moderately increasing the sources of income as well as might strengthen the cause of industry and agriculture by way of reducing the duties on particular commodities.

AGRICULTURE.

My Government will not be slack in supporting the cause of agriculture in order to improve the condition of the cultivator, and to relieve him in distress. A measure will be laid before Parliament to institute an agricultural bank to be patronized by the Government, the foremost of whose objects will be to undertake agricultural improvements, and to advance necessary money for the reclamation of lands, and to finance the co-operation societies with sums, besides the resumption of economic activities which might help to ameliorate cultivator's condition and to increase his wealth.

SMALL HOLDINGS.

My Government will refer to your constitution a bill for the establishment of small holdings, which will ensure the protection of lands which pass over to small holders, and will ascertain the non-transference of the same from the hands of such small holders.

The Government is also prepared to formulate a new programme for the money and currency mark in order to safeguard the interests of both the businessmen and the public.

COMMERCIAL PROGRESS.

The Government will lay, in course of this session, before the Parliament a measure respecting the commercial companies which will organise the methods of their incorporation, will state their privileges, and will renew their relations with the Government.

PEACE AND ORDER.

My Government is also determined to adopt necessary means and measures for the prevalence of permament peace and order and the protection of the constitution in all parts of the country, and the reinstating of satisfaction in the minds of all subjects—natives or foreigners.

My Government will also draft a measure in its ensuing session, for the institution of a revision department respecting the civil and criminal questions and a measure which will ensure satisfaction for the Judges, and will consolidate their promotions and transference, and a law for the protection of the rights of authors.

IMPROVEMENTS IN IRRIGATION

My Government will pay particular attention to the enforcement of the programme of irrigation improvements, and efforts will be resumed with redoubled energy to set up centres for the production of necessary powers to run the machines and pumping engines which have already been sanctioned by the Parliament.

My Government will follow the policy of renewals and constructions, with respect to the railway lines, and will undertake to institute new lines which might accelerate the progress and civilization of the country. The subject of railway fares will also engage special attention of the Government.

My Government will popularise wireless telegraphy into the farthest quarters of the country.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

The enforcement of measures relating to the improvement of the Port of Alexandria will engage the special attention of the executive as care will be devoted to the agricultural lines and road ways. The Government has proposed a measure for such requirements, and will be presented before the Parliament in this session.

My Government has a will to construct two aerodromes, one of them at Alexandria and the other at Cairo. The Government has selected sites for them, and has presently undertaken to build the former station in compliance with the decision of the Parliament.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

My Government will devote attention to the reformation of the system of public instruction and industrial education so as to meet the needs of the country in her all-round progress. It will lay down final regulations to enable the enforcement of compulsory Primary Education in keeping with the spirit of the constitution. It is contemplating measures necessary for the accomplishment of these objects, and will subsequently lay them before the Parliament.

MUSIC AND THE ARTS.

The Government is quite keen over the question of fine arts, and it will look to the amelioration of Eastern Music after consulting experts in this respect.

COTTON.

My Government aims at lending particular care to the question of cotton, and to introduce its new varieties. In order to save the crops from epidemics and calamities, and to safeguard the bonafides of trade, the Government is proposing a measure to penalise the adulteration of cotton at the harbours, and to limit the quantity of its humidity so as to preserve the reputation of the Egyptian cotton.

LIVE-STOCK.

The Government will consider the improvement of the ways of breeding cattle and domestic animals. It will also look to the breeding of the silk-worm and the betterment of silk industry. It will institute a big dairy farm for milks and heir yields.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

The Government will undertake to help the co-operative movement, and will try to extend its sphere of work and ability. It is certain that the number of co-operative societies in the next financial year will undergo a large increase.

The Government has undertaken to set up a museum for the exhibition of agricultural produces both Egyptian and Foreign, and the industries pertaining to the same. It is confidently hoped that the said museum will prove to be a useful centre for the progress of agriculture, and a practical laboratory for the cultivator.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

It pleases me to say that the relations of Egypt with the Foreign countries continue to be satisfactorily friendly and sincere. Egypt has taken part in a number of conferences, and international congresses, some of which concluded in the contracting of international agreements which as expected will have the desired effect upon the strengthenment of the connection of mutual understanding, nearness, and outlook among nations as they will achieve the desired result from the social and economic view-points.

My Government will work for the cementation of relations of friendliness and goodwill with all countries with which the agreements of friendship have not been contracted uptill now, and will thus participate in the international efforts to preserve peace and to organise the international relations.

SOVEREIGN'S VISIT ABROAD.

We were able during the summer of the last year to pay a visit to Their Excellencies the Presidents of the German and the Czecho-Slovakian Republics, and of the Swiss Union, in response to invitations from their Governments. I am highly pleased with the warmest receptions accorded by them and am heartily thankful to them, to their Governments and to their people for the sincere love they reserve for us and for our beloved subjects, and for the care they devote to the ideals of progress and development of the Egyptian people."

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers

TECHNOLOGICAL STUDIES

(Continued from page 6).

faced by the University and that is in connection with the necessity of securing a true technological training. Prof. Thorpe, Chairman of the Chemical Services Committee, writes in his Report that actual works' experience is strictly a necessity for true technological training. But in practice such works or factories experience is apt to be limited to routine work in the research laboratory, since manufacturers are loath to give the run of their works to casual students not in any way bound to them. In India any factory experience in hard to obtain. He suggests as the best substitute for this instruction in laboratories attached to the Universities, the use of appliances not of the full industrial scale (which would be unnecessary and even impossible) but of comparatively small dimensions, containing types of every kind of plants, of about one-sixtieth the size of the large scale plants, and involving the use of metal apparatus and the connections incidental thereto. Opportunities of experience of production on a large scale and under factory, commercial and industrial conditions must be provided by arrangements with factory owners, and such experience must be a condition of a degree. But the responsibility for the students' practical training must devolve principally on the University, which should directly manage such departments of the proposed Technological College. These views are shared by the University Reform Committee of 1924-25 as also by the Technical and Industrial Committee of 1921-22.

INDUSTRIAL FELLOWSHIPS.

At the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburg, U. S. A., the system in vogue consists "in giving the manufacturer the privilege of founding in the University a temporary Industrial Fellowship for the investigation of a specific problem, the solution of which would mutually and materially benefit both the manufacturer himself and the public." The manufacturer supplies the money for the fellowship, and for any special expenditure on apparatus or material required for the investigation. The University supplies a competent investigator, and a loboratory suitably equipped for general research. Any discoveries resulting are the property of the manufacturer for an agreed period, subject to payment of a proportion of the net proceeds of the discovery to the Fellow. The manufacturer agrees to consider an offer of employment to the Fellow, on completion of the investigation and the University secures the right of publishing the Fellow's monograph on the investigation when the period of secrecy expires.

The University Reform Committee 1924-25 has recommended the introduction of this scheme, as soon as the University begins to organise the various technological departments under its control and direction. There is no doubt that this system of fellowships will be largely availed of, by the keen businessmen and factory owners in this Presidency. This seems to be the only way of regenerating and sustaining our industries. If the University could help the capitalists in this way, it will attract large donations in the very near future. At the Mellon Institute, in a few years' time, there are to-day as many as over 250 Research Fellows, working on multifarious problems arising from the industries in the United States of America. It is this system which has contributed to the growth of the American Industries on such a gigantic scale. It is time, we began to move in this direction.

FOR
SCIENTIFIC BONESETTING
Consult BYRAM KHAMBATA
SPECIALIST
With Fresh Experience from the
GREAT HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY.
Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., 275, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

LIONEL BARNETT

The World's most beautiful Child
was given Virol from Birth

"We owe thanks to Virol for the splendid specimen of British boyhood. I took Virol myself before baby was born. Since his birth Virol has been part of his daily diet. He has never had a day's illness, and has always been a joy to behold, good tempered and happy, and always a picture of health. It makes me happy to know he has such a splendid foundation to help him through life and the hardships of schooling." (Sgd.) *Mrs. M. E. Barnett.*

Give your own Child the same chance

Consider the perfect development which Virol gives to the muscles. The strong, firm bones built by Virol. The perfect skin made up of millions of tiny cells which Virol builds and keeps healthy. And, finally, the perfect health—"Lionel never had a day's illness, thanks to Virol."

VIROL

VIROL LTD., EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

ENJOY ITS MILD ENGAGING EMBRACE.

As it glides softly on your skin in its mild embrace, it sends over your whole being a strange thrill of sweet enjoyment, by its lovable fragrance.

DRALLE'S
MALATTINE GLYCERINE SOAP
The Fashionable Soap
At a Moderate Price,
A Boon to every home.
BUY A CAKE OR A BOX OF THREE
Obtainable at all Shops and Stores.
Sole Agents :—
A. V. R. A. Adycappa Chetty
191, Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.

"Black & White" is always RIGHT.

BUCHANAN'S

"The Dumpy Bottle

BUCHANAN'S LIQUEUR may be more expensive than other brands of Scotch Whisky but IT IS THE BEST.

Sole Agents:—HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd.,
11/13, Elphinstone Circle, :: :: :: BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots,

BOMBAY and MADRAS.

Protect your eyes
FROM THE RAYS OF THE SUN
Use OUR SUNGLASSES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR US
RESISTS THE BRIGHTEST GLARE - COOLS AND REFRESH THE EYES - SLIGHTLY TINTED.
Can be worn over your usual glasses IN VARIOUS TINTS AND STYLES
Protect your Eyes! Send for our Price List
Hafim Brothers,
OPTICIANS
Abdul Rehman St BOMBAY 3

Cataract

Sure and harmless. Cure without operation. No matter what medicines have failed to remove the cataract. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. Particulars free.

S Sherwan, Sallad Manzil, Parsi Dispensary, Poona.

THE
Central Bank of India Ltd.

(Established December, 1911).

	Rs
Authorised Capital	3,50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,68,13,200
Reserve Fund	75,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,68,13,200
	4,11,26,400
As on 30th June 1929.	
Total Assets	16,35,00,000
LESS—Total Deposits and Other Liabilities	13,81,00,000
SURPLUS	2,54,00,000
ADD—Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,68,13,200
TOTAL SURPLUS	4,22,13,200

This the Bank offers to its Depositors as security.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY

All kinds of Banking Business transacted.

Correspondence cordially invited

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA
Managing Director

NO HOPE—?

Then Consult at once

Dr. N. V. Kulkarni

The Only Herb Specialist in Bombay, who

GUARANTEES

To cure all kinds of Stubborn, Chronic Diseases by Herbal Treatment only.

Consumption, Phthisis, Diabetes, Pyorrhoea, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Syphillis, Gonorrhoea, Impotency, Sexual Debility, Leucoderma, Hysteria, Leucorrhoea, Rickets, Convulsion, Liver Complaint, Eczema, Skin Diseases, etc. Internal and External Diseases of Men, Women and Children cured by

HERB MEDICINES ONLY.

Empire Bldg., Hornby Rd., Fort,

TIME:—Daily 3 to 6-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Except Sundays.

WHAT INDEPENDENCE CAN ACHIEVE.

Turkey's Transformation Under Kemal Pasha.

A people which, after long years of struggle for its very existence, marked by a continuous chain of disasters, comes out ennobled by the ordeal, and at the very last moment, when all seems lost, wins a resplendent victory, and then bends every atom of energy still remaining to establish on a firm basis the foundation of its future prosperity, by stripping itself of everything that checked its upward advance—such a people is worthy of a fair destiny. This fundamental transformation was achieved through the inspiration of one man, a general and administrator of the first class, a patriot in whom the very soul of the nation is incarnate—Ghazi Mustafa Kemal. Such briefly summarized, is the theme of M. Rene Marchand's study, writes Ibrahim A. Khairallah, formerly of the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior in his review of this book in "Current History."

The book comprises eleven chapters or essays dealing with the various phases of the renaiscence of Turkey. The first, entitled "Angora," describes the feverish activity displayed on all sides in the work of construciton. The choice of the city as the capital of the new Republic is most significant of the spirit of the new regime. Of all the cities of the defunct Empire, it alone stood as the stronghold of things purely Turkish. For about 1,000 years it has been the seat of the "Akhy" sect, which on several occasions placed itself at the head of Turkish uprisings against the sway of the Ottoman Empire that was the embodiment of Moslem-Arab, rather than Turkish ideals. Under the inspiration of the Ghazi and his able lieutenants, the city is being transformed from mediaeval village into a metropolis equipped with the most modern improvements. The incessant activity of the new capital stands out in marked contrast to the inertia of Constantinople, the somnolent city of the Bosporus, and symbolizes the virile vigour of the New Turkey of Kemal.

"THE MAN OF THE CENTURY."

The second chapter gives a most interesting sketch of the Ghazi and the service be rendered his country. Mustafa Kemal will always rank in history as one of the outstanding figures of all time, not only as the liberator of the fatherland, but also as its maker and the creator of its future greatness. Sir George Clerk, the British Ambassador to Turkey, describes him as "The Man of the Century."

The third and fourth chapters treat of the Grand National Assembly and the Republican Party of the People. In the former is outlined the new Turkish Constitution, which shows a marked tendency to centralize all power in the Chamber; in the latter is described the wonderful development of the first real political party organisation that Turkey every knew—an organization that is European in every sense of the term.

The fifth, sixth and seventh chapters are the real backbone of the whole work. In these, especially in the fifth, M. Marchand discusses in minute detail the various aspects of the progress achieved by the Republic in such an amazingly short time.

Thanks to the untiring efforts of the Ghazi, who has a wonderful gift of appraising men and picking out those best fitted to accomplish the difficult tasks of demolition and reconstruction, the progress achieved in the past few years is most remarkable. It is indeed difficult to say which of the two is the worthier achievement, the demolition of the antiquated system of the old regime or that of reconstruction undertaken by the Republic. The former is characterized by the abolition of the Sultanate and the Caliphate, the closing down of madrassas (reactionary centres of religious intrigue), the suppression of the privileged class of Ulemas or Hodjas (religious teachers) who in the past were represented in the Cabinet by the powerful Sheikh-ul-Islam, and lastly, by the abrogation of the Moslem law which regulated domestic relations in general.

At present the separation of the spiritual and temporal affairs is absolute The State and the law have been completely secularized. The only vestige that remains of the defunct past, and that temporarily, is an Under-Secretary of State for cults, attached to the Cabinet of the President of the Council of Ministers, and charged with the duty of progressively liquidating the unsavory legacy of wakfs and religious foundations. The work undertaken by the Republican regime is progressing most satisfactorily.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Perhaps the greatest achievement of the Department of Public Works has been the endowment of the country with a very important net-work of railway lines. The Government of Ismet Pasha, the present Prime Minister, has been aptly surnamed the Government of Railways. Foreseeing the vital importance of the economic development of the territory which had been shamefully neglected by the Sultanate, the Government made it the cornerstone of its policy to connect the various parts of the Republic with a modern railway system.

The Government's ambitious programme contemplates the complete restoration of the old lines in the western region, which were completely destroyed during the last war, and the construction of several new line to connect the various important centres and concourage the exploitation of the natural resouces of the country.

The development of railways, though taking the first place in the plans of the Government, is by no means its sole preoccupation. A law was passed last year obliging villages to contribute for the construction, according to a rearranged plan for the whole territory, of carriage roads connecting them with the capitals of their respective vilayets.

POSTS TELEGRAPHS TELEPHONES.

A powerful wireless station, capable of communicating with Washington, has been erected at Angora by a French company. Another less powerful and destined for regional service, has been installed at Constantinople. A contract has been entered into with the Swedish firm of Erickson and Co. for the laying out of telephone lines between the various cities of Asia Minor and the capital. A period of five years is given for the completion of the work. Lastly, a thirty-year agreement has been entered into by the Department of Posts and the Eastern Telegraph Company for the telegraph service. The accord, however, does not deprive the Government of the power to treat with other concessionnaires on analogous bases. By the agreement, at the expiration of a period of instruction extending over eighteen months all the officials and employees are to be Turks.

AGRICULTURE.

Three-fourths of the population of Turkey belong to the former class; hence the efforts made by Republican Turkey in the field of agriculture is bound to have far-reaching results. In the first place, land, taken from the State domains, is grapted to any one on demand. Such land becomes automatically the grantee's private property, and is transmissible to his heirs. The sole condition that is imposed is that if at any time (unless the land is bought by the guarantee in the meantime) it remains fallow for three consecutive years it reverts to the State as a matter of right.

One of the reforms introduced was the suppression of the pernicious ashar (tithes) system of farming, taxes, which prevailed under the empire, and the estblishment of a moderate land tax in its place. Moreover, military service has been reduced to eighteen months, and during the harvest season those serving under the colours are given permission to work in the fields. In the south-eastern provinces the feudal regime of the Beys, which still persisted, was definitely abolished.

The reforms introduced by the Kemalist regime have reacted favourably and restored the farmer to normal conditions. The Government effort has not been confined to placing the farmer in a position to work, but has gone a long way in aiding him by advancing loans payable in three years without interest, by distributing machines, seeds, live stock and by aiding the Agricultural Bank, which gives loans to farmers exclusively.

HOMES RESTORED.

During the war of independence over 200,000 houses in the north-western region of Asia Minor were destroyed by the Greeks and over 20,000,000 vines uprooted, not to mention the destruction of live stock and cattle, especially the famous Angora goat. Yet this sorely afflicted region is once more on its feet, thanks to the tenacity and thrift of the Turkish farmer and the untiring efforts of the Government.

In this as well as in other fields, nothing is left to chance. The chief preoccupation of the present Government is to improve technique. Twelve Secondary Agricultural Schools have been opened A more advanced one is found at San Stafano and another is planned for Angora. Arrangements are being made to send professors and students abroad with a view to specializing, and on their return, to form a highly qualified teaching force. Further, a remodelling of the whole system is contemplated, so as to permit of specialization, in the various regions, in the study of the agriculture that is best suited for each particular locality. Thus the curriculum of the school at Smyrna will be so arranged as to prepare students for the cultivation of vineyards and tobacco that of Broussa, orchards; and that of Adana cotton.

SCIENTIFIC CULTIVATION

Special attention is being paid to fostering scientifis cultivation. The soil of the various regions is being carefully examined with a view to determining what it is best fitted for and to obtaining maximum returns in crops stock. Energetic measures have been taken to combat diseases of cattle. Bovine pest has been sucessfully coped with and localized in the eastern and south-eastern regions, where every effort is being made to eradicate it. Bacteriological laboratories are busily engaged in research work for the discovery of serums for this and for other cattle diseases. The two main scourges of agriculture locusts and wild boars, are kept within bounds; and the pink worm and phyllovera that ruined cotton crops at Adana are likewise being property dealt with. Strict laws have been passed for the preservation of forests and the development of forestry in general, which the heedlessness of the past regime had thinned down, and, in certain localities chiefly Central Anatolia, exterminated.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

During the past two years the Department of Commerce and Industry has made decided progress. Commercial attaches have been removed from under the control of the embassies and allowed more freedom and initiative to effect closer liasons with commercial and industrial centres abroad. The Chamber of Commerce are planning to establish at Constantinople a special bureau after the pattern of the French League for the Expansion of French Commerce.

Commercial treaties have been concluded with Germany, Hungary, Finland and Russia, and othersr are being negotiated fith the other Powers. The basis of all these treaties is the same. Calculating the advantages which Turkey's exports enjoy abroad, the Republic concedes reciprocal treatment, and proportionately, to goods coming from foreign countries. For articles called "hors de reciprocite" the most-favoured-nation clause is applied.

Substantial progress have been made in the development of industry during the past four years. The number of factories and mills at the present time is 1,920. The industries that have made decided progress are silk weaving, rugs, flour millis, fruit preserving and canning, soap manufacture and sugar refining.

The exploitation of mineral resources of the country—coal, copper, lignite, manganese, boracite—has progressed most satisfactorily. Over 1,000,000 tons of coal were mined from a few pits in the Heraclea field. Revenues from mines, which in 1920 were represented by 100,000 Turkish pounds, now total 1,186,000.

HYGIENE AND SOCIAL WELFARE.

The Department of Public Health is a creation of the Republic. It was constituted by the National Assembly in 1920, and in spite of the limited resources placed at its disposal, it has established 150 dispensaries in the various kazas (districts), and four model hospitals with 250 beds, each at Angora, Siwas, Erzroum and Diarbekir. Graduates from medical schools are by law obliged to serve three months in malarial regions, and two years—at a fair stipend as district physicians. Considering the insufficiency of qualified physicians, the total number being 3,000, the department opened two infirmary schools and made them accessible to graduates of secondary schools. Tuition in them is free, and special courses in infectious diseases and sanitation are given. Two maternities were opened at Angora and Konia to study the problem of infantile mortality and propose means for lowering it.

The hardest task of the department was its campaign against malaria. The epidemic is now under control, and in the regions of Angora and Adana eradicated altogether. In other regions it has been reduced appreciably. A systematic campaign has also been waged against trachoma in the region of Malatia. And if we expect malaria, which is being successfully coped with the sanitary condition is quite satisfactory. Since the disappearance of typhus, which raged after the war, there has not been recorded one case of an epidemic, and that in spite of the influx of a large number of indigent immigrants.

EDUCATION.

The law of 1924, called "the Law of the Unification of Instruction," definitely abolished the religious and backward instruction given in the madrassas of the old regime, and established the modern national lay school. This was supplemented by another in 1926, which proclaimed the principle of a unified primary education, suppressed religious instruction in lyceums and secondary schools, and reduced it to the strictly necessary minimum in the primary schools.

When compared with education under the old regime, which aimed at educating a particular class of civil servants only, and was influenced by religious prejudices, the reforms of the Republic are impressive. Under the new regime education is impressed with a thoroughly national character and made accessible to all; it is completely freed from all religious constraint and rests fundamentally on the principle of freedom of thought and scientific progress. Primary education is free and obligatory.

There is only one university at Cnostantinople, with 265 professors and 2,837 students. A new university is planned for Angora.

JUSTICE.

The legislation of the Republic is borrowed entirely from Europe—the Penal Code from Italy, the Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure from France, the Code of Commerce from Germany, and the Civil Code from Neuchatel, Switzerland (the 1925 code). There is a Court of Cassation, 650 Courts of First Instance and justices of the peace, but no courts of appeal. Appeal from the lower courts is made directly to the Court of Cassation, which actually comprises six chambers (a project for the creation of two more is now before the Assembly) Magistrates are elected by a special commission of nine members—the directors of the various departments of the Ministry of Justice and Justices of the Court of Cassation. Promotion is likewise controlled by this commission. Before a Judge can normally become a Justice of the Court of Cassation, he must serve on the bench for eighteen years and pass through six grades of three years each. Courts of First Instance consist in principle of three Judges each; but in localities there litigations are few, of one Judge only. In penal cases involving heavy penalties the court is composed of five Judges. There is no jury trial. Warrants of arrest must be signed by the Examining Magistrate, the District Attorney and the President of the Court. No accused can be interrogated except in the presence of counsel, provided he asks for one.

It is in the domain of domestic relations that the most radical change in Turkish law has been effected. Polygamy and the laws of inheritance which sanctioned woman's inferiority were suppressed, and the liberty of each individual on attaining majority (13 for boys, 16 for girls) to adopt a religion of his of her own choice was proclaimed.

FINANCE.

A competent foreign observer, who had studied the financial situation of Turkey on the spot, was so struck by the progress achieved that he told M. Marchand that he would be willing to accept the signature of the present Government for any loan it might contract in preference to that of several other Governments. In marked contrast with the financial system of the rural districts, the policy of the Republic shifted the burden on cities. The present Government is straining every nerve to liquidate the debts of the Sultanate, and sincere efforts are being made to meet foreign bondholders to the fullest extent of the Republic's resources.

"CULTURAL EFFORTS."

In the press, as well as in the fields of literature and fine arts, earnest efforts are being made to break away from the past and adopt Western culture. The rupture with Islam is complete. The seclusion of women is a thing of the past. So is the Moslem law that consecrated polygamy and woman's inferiority. The emancipated Turkish woman in no way differs from her Occidental sister.

Has the rapid modernization of Turkey been to precipitous to be lasting? Is the reawakening of the nation due solely to the inspiration of the man who shook it back to life from torpor that bordered on death? M. Marchand firmly believes that the change is permanent. Among the intelligentsia, the modernization of Turkey is the logical conclusion of a leavening of ideas for over a century. Among the masses the rupture with the past which the Republic precipitated and the Kemalist regime confirmed is but a resumption of normal development, temporarily checked but never stifled, by the adoption of Islam, which dashed itself in vain against the rock of Turkish tenacity, and never succeeded in giving it a permanent Arab character.

PRIMAPHONES

(Premier Phones of Perfect Tone.)

PRIMAPHONE-ELECTRIC TABLE GRANDS are equipped with Patent Motophone Electric Motor, a Slow Speed Direct Drive Motor of World Wide Reputation, specially designed and manufactured for gramophones. It successfully replaces the old time mechanical Spring Motor, entirely eliminating Perpetual Tiresome Winding of Motors, and is a real Boon to Lovers of Gramophones. For convenience and ease, ELECTRIC PRIMAPHONES HAVE NO EQUAL.

MODEL No. 225 Rs. 250.

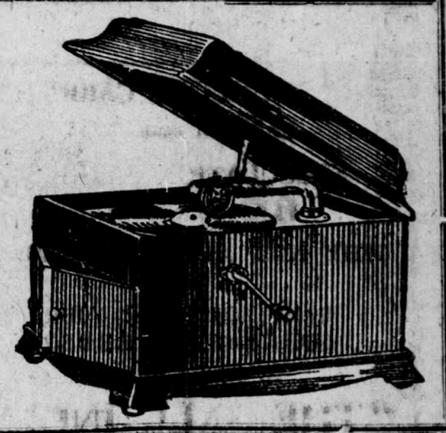
Delivered FREE at any Railway Station or Port throughout India, Burma and Ceylon. Illustrated Catalogue on request.

Sole Distributors:

Bombay Phono General Agency,

520-22-24, Kalbadevi Road, - - - - - BOMBAY

Telegraphic Address:—"PRIMAPHONE."



FREE! FREE!!

A very beautiful, coloured picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1930 is sent on receipt of two annas stamp and calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V. P. P., but on receipt of Re. 1, by M. O. 8 calendars are sent by registered post. free of registration and postal charges.

N.B.—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar in 12 sheets for 1930, size 20" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.

Rajvaid Sri Bamandasji Kaviraj, 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

INSANITY CURE.

Born Insanity Radically Cured. Thousands of unsolicited testimonials from despaired cases. Once tried never failed. Price per V. P., Rs. 3-8.

DR. P. D. PRAMANICK.
P. O. Dartala. CALCUTTA.

MORE THAN 100,000

CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling. Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum, writes:—"The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1; 5 years Rs. 2-8; State birth, particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City. Our 13 books 1/2 price to our clients for a month.

FREE GIFT

Full of up-to-date information and Home treatment. Send 4 As. Postage stamps.

366 Pages. DIARY FOR 1930.

Madan Manjari Pharmacy, 177, Harrison Rd., Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

RIPON THEATRE
The most talked of Show in India To-day
LAST THREE PERFORMANCES
NOTHING LIKE IT EVER SEEN IN BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT 9-30 TO-NIGHT
THE GREAT NICOLA
IN NEW AND STARTLING ILLUSIONS
Reduced Popular Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, Re 1, Plus Tax

THE RIALTO Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
The European Musical Pierrot
WILLIAM HALLMAN
IN
NEW SONGS & MUSIC
GRAND MID-WEEK CHANGE!
Also the
Mammoth Melodrama
of railroad life
THE MIDNIGHT FLYER
WHAT THRILLS! WHAT ACTION! WHAT COMEDY!

WHITE CITY
BAZARGATE STREET OPP. MINT, FORT.
GRAND FAREWELL WEEK
OF
THE PRESENT SEASON
Commencing Monday, 10th Fubruary, 1930.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
FREE RIDES on "THE WHIP,"
FREE RIDES on "THE AEROPLANES,"
FREE RIDES on "THE GIANT FERRIS WHEEL,"
FREE RIDES on "THE WHIZZY WHIRL."
IN ADDITION TO
Rs. 250. FREE GIFT
NIGHTLY AT 6 P. M
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

TH CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6.30 and 10 p.m
Gobs and Gobs of Fun!

GEORGE K. ARTHUR, JOSEPHINE DUNN and KARL DANE in "ALL AT SEA"

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
NEXT SATURDAY
Another story from Arabian Nights
'SOFT CUSHION'
with
DOUGLAS MacLEAN
SUE CAROL.
A brand new Paramount picture in 7 reels.

CROWN CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.—Golpitha.
5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Daily
Sat., Sun. & Bank Holidays
at 3-30 P. M.
A Brand New Universal Serial
in 12 Eps.—24 reels.
1st Instalment! 8 thrilling reels!
'A FINAL RECKONNING'
WITH
LOUISE LORRAINE
EWTON HOUSE
BUFFALO BILL, Jr.
Packed with mystery—
Thrills—Action!
You must See this Serial
Also 2 reels roaring Comedy.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
presents
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM Co's.
Super Social Production
'BRAND of FATE'
Featuring the Graceful Famous Star
Miss SULTANA and Supported by
Mr. VAKIL.
Directed by Mr. RAMAKANT.
PLEASE DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE
Because it presents a charming story
[illegible] who starts bashe in most
miserable condition and by chance
of fate because a Millionaire
Daily four shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
Extra shows on Saturday, Sunday
and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

BULLION.

—:o:—

BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS ASSN.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

London Ready 20/6
London Forward 20/2
China op. 1/0/14, Clo. 1/0/13
America Cent. 44/4
Ready 47/4
Maha op. 46/13 Clo. 46/11
Falgoon op. 45/15 Clo. 45/13
Tejimandi Maha -/6/ Falgoon Rs. 1/10

GOLD.

Ready 21/7/
Maha 21/6/9
Falgoon 21/8/
N. City 21/9/6
N. Manor 21/9/

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

	Bales.
Khandesh	1,352
Central India	3,534
Barsi-Nugger	4,032
Hyderabad-Gaorani	2,160
Berar	7,870
Central Provinces	4,940
Dhollera	2,286
N.-W. Provinces	200
Rajputana	140
Sind-Punjab	1,636
Broach	4,264
Cotton	32,423
	Cwts.
Wheat	2,898
Linseed	1,111
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	269
Gingellyseeds	87
Poppyseeds	625
Groundnuts	20,354
Castorseeds	1,283
Rice	1,605
Myrabollams	1,560
Cottonseeds	7,392
Gram	942
Joowar	62
Barley	544
Bajree	542
	Tons.
Coal	432

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Our Market has ruled dull today both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions by evidencing a drop of about 1 to 1-1/2 As. per cent.

The following closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 11/12/3 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6/9/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Begum Rs. 6/9 per cwt F.B.H.
S. S. Quiloa Rs. 6/9 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment January Rs. 6/9/0 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Feb-March. Rs. 6/9/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 6/11/3 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 6/13 per cwt F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 11/14 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 6/13/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Beet Sugar:—March Rs. 6/11 per cwt F.B.H.
Tone:—Dull.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 10.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63½ lbs. Cargoes 40/9 Afloat Paid.
Barletta Russo, per 63½ lbs Cargoes, 41/6 Feb/March s'ment. Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 42/6 Afloat paid.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels 44/6 May/June s'ment. Sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 10.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C. £17-1/4.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, (London Register) £115.
National Bank £44 3/4.
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £87 3/4.
Conversion Loan £76 1/4.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p. c. £99 1/4.
Rupee Paper 3½ p. c. £47.
Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan £52.
Indian Stock 3½ p. c. Sterling Loan £60 1/2.
Consols £54 1/4.
War Loan 5 p.c. £101 3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £94.

SHAW FRIEND & CO'S
NIM OINTMENT
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
SURE CURE FOR
CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, [illegible] ITCH, ECZEMA, BLISTER SORES, [illegible] CANCER, GANGRENE, CHAPPED FINGER AND TOES, PILES EXTERNAL & INTERNAL ALSO DOGS MANGE AND ANY STUBBORN SORE ON ANIMALS.
As. 8 PER POT.
SHAW FRIEND & Co.
PROPRIETORS, E.I.R.
GOVT. HONORARY.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

—:o:—

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.)

Bombay, Feb. 11.

	Rs. a p.
KHADI.	
Per lb.	
Textile	„ 0 10 9
Century	„ 0 10 6
Karimbhoy	„ 0 9 6
Gold Mohor	„ 0 10 9
Moon	„ 0 11 0
LONG CLOTH (full weight.	
34/40 In.)	
Century 91 1/2-92-1/2	0 13 9
6404-8705	„ 0 14 3
Fazul (Mahal)	„ 0 14 0
Pehlad	„ 0 13 3
Pabaney (Phool mala)	„ 0 13 9
Manekji (Patangia)	„ 0 13 6
Daud Sahib	„ 0 13 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202 5303.	
Rachael Mill per lb	0 14 6
David	„ 0 14 6
Moon	„ 0 14 6
Phoenix	„ 0 14 6
Jam	„ 0 13 0
Apollo	„ 0 14 6
LONG CLOTH + Quality.	
David	„ 0 13 6
Swan Finlay	„ 0 14 9
Apollo	„ 0 13 6
Gold Mohor	„ 0 13 9
Century	„ 0 14 0
LONG CLOTH	
Satin Calendar 34-42 In.	
Per lb.	
Textile (Hand)	„ 0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	„ 0 13 0
Century (Bugle)	„ 0 13 0
Apollo (Pyala)	„ 0 13 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	„ 0 13 6
Sakuntla	„ 0 13 0
Manekji (Kunda)	„ 0 12 3
Pehlad (Siwala)	„ 0 12 6
Rachael	„ 0 13 0
David	„ 0 13 0
Maher	„ 0 13 3
Kachhwa	„ 0 12 9
Moon	„ 0 12 9
LEPAD.	
Spring	„ 0 13 3
Textile	„ 0 13 3
Century	„ 0 13 0
David	„ 0 13 0
Apollo	„ 0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.	Rs. a p.
Per lb.	
Spring (Balance)	„ 0 15 0
Textile (Bycycle)	„ 0 14 9
Jacob	„ 0 15 0
David	„ 0 14 9
Century	„ 0 15 0
Moon Mill	„ 0 15 0
3732 Moon	„ 0 15 0
3842 Mayer	„ 0 15 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.	
Spring (balance)	„ 0 14 0
Textile (Bycycle)	„ 0 13 9
Century	„ 0 14 0
Jacob	„ 0 14 0
Moon Mill	„ 0 14 0
1986 Tata Per Piece	2 10 6
David	„ 0 13 9
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	„ 11 4 0
B 1515 Ratilal	„ 12 0 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4483	„ 11 10 0
8383	„ 8 6 0
38	„ 8 13 0
9898	„ 9 3 0
8015	„ 8 3 0
9797	„ 8 4 0
6300	„ 9 4 0
44000	„ 8 8 0
Karala	„ 10 12 0
Peech	„ 10 11 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	„ 8 8 0
SALITA.	
Century	Per lb.
Tata	„ 0 13 6
Spring (Merchant)	„ 0 13 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.	
Kanta	1 0 3
Victoria	„ 0 15 6
Phoenix	„ 1 1 0
Framji	„ 1 0 0
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA Yards 5 to 9	
Chhawani	„
China	„ 0 14 9
Moon	„ 0 14 9
Phoenix	„ 0 14 9
Maher	„ 0 14 9
Simplex	„ 0 14 0
Yards 10	
Chhawani	„
China	„ 0 14 6
Moon	„ 0 14 6
Phoenix	„ 0 14 6
Maher	„ 0 14 6
Simplex	„ 0 14 0

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 10.

Copper, Braziers, £92-1/2.
Yellow Metal, £69.
Spelter. Hard Indian Brands. £17-3/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge. £11-3/4.
Tin, English Ingots, £176-1/2.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Feb. 10.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch, Standard No. 2b:
C & F Calcutta.
Feb/March 10/6 per cwt. Sellers.
C & F Bombay.
Feb/March 10/7 per cwt. Sellers.
C & F Karachi.
Feb/March 10/7 per cwt. Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Feb 10

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton £7 0 0 Feb-March s'ment. Sellers
Castorseed, Bombay, ton £15-7-6, Feb/March s'ment. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria ton, £16-10-0. Feb/March s'ment. Sellers

MORE POWERS FOR CORONER.

Amending Bill Published

A Bombay Government Gazette publishes the text of Bill No. 6 of 1930—a bill further to amend the Coroner's Act 1871, in its application to the Presidency Town of Bombay. In the statement of objects and reasons it is observed.

"The Coroners Act at present in force in Bombay was passed in 1871 and is based almost entirely upon the principles of the law in England as it then existed. The English Law has from time to time been materially altered in several important respects to suit the varying conditions prevailing in that country. No corresponding amendments have so far been made to adapt the provisions of the Coroners Act, 1871, to the changed conditions of life in the City of Bombay. The Coroner of Bombay from his experience of the working of the Act pointed out to Government a number of defects and suggested various amendments with a view to facilitating the working of the Act. These suggestions of the Coroner were considered by a Committee appointed by Government and were then carefully examined by Government in consultation with the High Court. The amendments finally approved by Government have been embodied in the bill. The amendments are explained in the following notes on clauses:—

NO MORE JURIES.

(a) Clause 2 (i), section 8.—As the law stands at present all inquests must be held with the help of a jury and the empaneiling of a jury involves a certain amount of delay before the body can be lawfully disposed of. Such delay is often distressing to the relatives of the deceased and harassing owing to climatic conditions. The present amendment therefore provides for the Coroner holding a preliminary inquiry into the cause of death without a jury, and if he is satisfied as to the cause of death, he can permit the disposal of the body without summoning a jury. If, on the preliminary inquiry the Coroner is not satisfied as to the cause of death or thinks a post-mortem examination desirable, a jury will be empanelled in the usual way.

(ii) Section 9 (3).—As there is no provision in the Act for holding one inquest on the bodies of several persons who may have died as the result of one and the same incident, this sub-section makes the necessary provision.

(iii) Section 9 (4).—This subsection delegates to the Coroner such powers as are given to Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts under sections 476 and 480 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898.

(iv) Section 11 (1).—This is a new provision directed against persons who dispose of dead bodies without an inquest which the Coroner is bound to hold under section 9.

(v) Section 14 (2).—This provision is inserted to avoid the inconvenience arising from the absence of a juror.

(vi) Section 17 (2).—This provision is intended to empower the Coroner to enforce the attendnance of witnesses by the issue of a warrant of arrest, if necessary.

(vii) Section 19 (1), (2) and (3).—The English law does not recognise any one as an accused person in the Coroner's Court. Section 19 of the Act is, therefore, proposed to be modified so as to remove the word "accused" occurring therein. Sub-section (2) provides for cases in which the suspected person may make a statement, if he wishes to do so.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS.

(b) Clause 3.—This clause provides for stay of proceedings before a Coroner, in cases where criminal proceedings have been instituted before a Magistrate against some person accused of an offence touching the death of the deceased.

(d) Clause 4, section 31 (1), (2) and (3).—Sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 31 provide for the preparation of a list of jurors of the Coroner's Court and prescribe the qualifications of such jurors, while sub-section (2) gives discretionary power to the Coroner to remit fines imposed on jurors for non-attendance. It is similar to the provision in section 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 10.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £21-17-6 Feb/March s'ment. Nominal.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £19-2-6. Apl/May s'ment. Nominal
Linseed, La Plata, ton, £17-5-0. Feb/March s'ment. Hull. Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, ton. £19-10-0 Feb/March s'ment. Paid.

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 10.

Silver.—Declined on absence of support. China inclined to sell

Spot	20-5/16
Forward	20-1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 10.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £4-4-11 1/2.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.
Churchgate Street, -- -- -- BOMBAY.
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits about } Rs. 6,50,00,000
Total Assets about ... „ 66,10,00,000
Head Office 55, Wall Street, New York.
Branches in all parts of the World.
Special facilities for business with America including purchasing and selling of American Securities.
This Bank invites current account of DOCTORS, LAWYERS, SOLICITORS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS and INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS WHICH MAINTAIN BALANCES OF Rs. 10,000/- TO Rs. 100,000/- FOR THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST HALF YEAR WILL EARN 3 p. c. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES
Rates for Short or long deposits can be had on application.
Loans and overdraft granted on approved securities.

WHY MERCKOZONE?
BECAUSE
MERCKOZONE is Hydrogen Peroxide (12 Vols). "Merck" a product uniformly pure and stable and of the full strength indicated on the label.
BECAUSE
the name has been adopted to protect you against the substitution of inferior products of doubtful strength and purity.
THEREFORE
never ask for Hydrogen Peroxide always ask for MERCKOZONE and see that you get it.
No household is complete without
MERCKOZONE
The preparation with a thousand uses.
IN PATENT BOTTLES OF 4 OZ, 10 OZ AND 20 OZ.
ON SALE EVERYWHERE.
B. C.

DIVINE TREATMENT OF HERNIA Wonderful Cure without Operation
Any kind of Hernia either acute of chronic is perfectly cured within a very short time. Directions are sent on production of the detailed condition of the disease with one anna stamp.
Dr. H. C. ROY, Divine Treatment Hall, 21, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

For Professionals Amateurs D. & P. Workers Commercial Photographers
Paget
is the sign of superior quality in
BROMIDE PAPERS
GASLIGHT PAPERS
(Gravura)
and
SELF TONING PAPERS.
(the Original)
Paget products are made only by the Paget Co., marketed by
APEM LIMITED,
Watford, Herts
and distributed in India & Burma by
Martin & Harris, ltd.
Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
ASK YOUR DEALER.
B. C.

Motorists' Eye Protectors
SUN and GLARE GLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Baliwalla & Homi
BOMBAY.
279, Hornby Road. | 301, Kalbadevi Road. | Chamar Bag Parel.

SAJAN & Co.
TILES & MARBLE MERCHANTS
SUPPLIERS TO GOVERNMENT
INDIAN & NATIVE STATES
FORT — BOMBAY
18 Old Custom House Road, Fort BOMBAY

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1096

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1930

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.

IF SALT TAX IS NOT PAID.

"British Empire Will Fall Like A House Of Cards!"

ECONOMIC CONQUEST OF INDIA.

Dr. Pattabhi On "Legalised Loot."

"Britain's Economic Policy in India" was the theme of a most illuminating and instructive address given by Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya to the public audience in Bombay at a meeting held under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. on Tuesday evening at the People's Jinnah Hall. There was a large gathering present and Mr. K. F. Nariman presided. Dr. Pattabhi who is a member of the Working Committee of the Congress broke his journey here 'en route' to Ahmedabad where he is proceeding to attend the meeting of the Working Committee. Being indisposed he spoke sitting in the chair.

Opening the proceedings, Mr. K. F. Nariman said Dr. Pattabhi needed no introduction to the audience of Bombay. They all knew that he was one of the vanguard Congress leaders and also one of the staunchest and most faithful followers of Mahatma Gandhi. Coming to the subject of the meeting, Mr. Nariman maintained that the present depression in Indian trade was due wholly to Britain's economic policy in India which was nothing but sheer exploitation of one race by another.

In his most informative speech which was replete with complete and up-to-date statistics, Dr. Pattabhi traced the economic policy of Britain in India through an extensive period of a century and a half. Quoting numerous illustrations he said that this policy of Britain was nothing short of a legalised loot. He began with the story as to how and why Lord Dalhousie effected the conquest of Berar from the hands of the Nizam. All along the British policy was directed towards draining away the resources of India. Britain's conquest of India was not only economic, but it was also spiritual, cultural and political. It was the four-fold conquest as Mahatma Gandhi called it in his famous Independence resolution.

The speaker then graphically narrated how the textile industry of India was gradually yet systematically killed by the British traders. There was hardly an important industry in India which Britain had not ruined almost beyond repairs.

Instancing the salt industry he pointed out why in spite of unanimous public opinion in this country, the Viceroy had repeatedly certified the salt tax. It was no exaggeration to say, he remarked, that this British Empire would fall like a house of cards if the salt tax was reduced to any appreciable extent. Salt tax was necessary in the interests of Britain, otherwise British salt would not find a dumping ground in India. In railways, irrigation, machinery, shipping and military, in fact, in every branch of industry, a sedulous and systematic attempt was being made to paralyse the Indian industry. In no other country except India there were any restrictions over the reservation of coastal traffic. Even countries like Poland, Chilly and Turkey which were more backward than India in shipping, had passed laws by which the coastal traffic in these countries was made a monopoly of indigenous shipping company.

Referring to the slump in the money market, Dr. Pattabhi pointed out that this slump had not come as a consequence of the Congress resolution. The Congress passed a resolution on the 31st of December, 1929, but surely the slump was there long before that. This slump and the trade depression were mainly the outcome of the atrocious currency policy of Government which was nothing but a legalised loot.

A vote of thanks to the learned guest brought the proceedings to a close.

COURT'S "NO" TO ACCUSED.

How Letters Are Intercepted In London.

G. P. O. EMPLOYEE IN MEERUT WITNESS BOX.

MEERUT, Feb. 11.

Mr. Langford James concluded his address before lunch. Concluding he traced the history of the Communist Party in India since 1922, how it was reorganised in India with the ultimate object of doing away with capitalists and establishing the ruthless tyranny of the dictatorship of the proletariat, for bringing about Utopia. Mr. Langford James told the court and assessors that the question to be decided was whether the accused had entered into a conspiracy to attain the ends and then proceeded to discuss the activities of the respective accused in the general conspiracy.

WANTED ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Bradley, on behalf of the other accused submitted an application for the adjournment of the case for looking into documents and exhibits.

Other accused supporting Mr. Bradley said that the case stood mainly on documentary evidence and they considered the English witnesses most important and before they were examined, the accused should be allowed to examine the documents. Moreover, the English accused had been accused in connection with organisations in India and outside.

GOVERNMENT POWERLESS.

Mr. Langford James said that the English witnesses were to go home by a certain date. The Government of India had no control over them. Moreover printed copies of exhibits had been given to the accused.

The Court will pass orders after lunch.

It is understood that Mr. Alwe has broken his hunger-strike and is taking meals, but he did not attend the court to-day.

Alwe attended the court after lunch.

The Court rejected the application for adjournment stating that copies of statements had been made available to the accused two months ago.

REFUSE TO CROSS-EXAMINE.

Bradley on behalf of all the accused said they refused to participate in the cross-examination of English witnesses as a protest against the refusal to grant the adjournment.

Captain Booth employed in General Post Office, London, for thirty-six years and a captive during the war examined by Mr. Langford James testified to some telegrams, money orders and letters received to and from England by several accused which had been protographed by the Post Office. He explained how the letters were intercepted there.

The Court then rose for the day.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT AND BROADCASTING.

Sir B. N. Mitra's Assurances.

DACCA DISTURBANCES.

DELHI, Feb. 11.

The Assembly met to-day when the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel presided.

DACCA RIOTS.

Mr. Anwarul Azim asked a short notice question about the Dacca riots.

Sir James Crerar replied that Mahomedans protested against a students' procession passing before a mosque and as the protests went unheeded stones were thrown at the procession followed by a riot. A few cases of assault also occurred on the 31st but order had now been restored. Casualties were two Mahomedans killed, and twenty-three Hindus and fifteen Muslims removed to hospital.

Mr. Ghuznavi asked if the local authorities had issued an order under Section 144 prohibiting the procession.

Sir James Crerar: I have no information.

Mr. Quyum: Will Government take steps to see that orders were strictly observed?

Sir James Crerar: This is a matter for the local Government who will no doubt see to it.

Mr. Anwarul Azim: Is there no co-ordination in matters of this kind between Central and Provincial Governments?

Sir James Crerar: Matters of this kind are definitely the primary concern of the local Government for obvious reasons.

Pandit Malaviya: Is it not that it was the order under Section 144 that might have aggravated the trouble?

Sir James Crerar: That is a matter for opinion.

Mr. Anwarul Azim: How many prosecutions were undertaken under Section 144?

President: That is a tall order.

Mr. Suhrawardy: Did not the Pandit defy an order under Section 144. (Laughter).

Pandit Malaviya: I will do it again if an opportunity arises. (Opposition cheers).

Mr. Suhrawardy: Then there was no riot.

BROADCASTING COMPANY.

Answering short notice questions by Dr. Moonje, Sir B. N. Mitra admitted that the Broadcasting Company had decided to close down at the end of this month owing to its financial condition. No direct subsidy was given to the company but the company received eighty per cent. of broadcasting receiver licenses realised by the Government. Various methods of assisting the company had been suggested, the latest being a subsidy of two lakhs per annum for a minimum period of two years, but the Government with whom the comany had been in correspondence had not been their way to grant a subsidy, as they were not satisfied that such a grant would be justified or was the best and the most economical method of ensuring the development of broadcasting in India. The Government of India considered that it would not be desirable to intervene in the affairs of the Company at the present juncture. But the question of making arrangements for broadcasting was engaging the attention of the Government and they hoped to make a statement later on.

Mr. Jayakar suggested the desirability of granting a subsidy on such terms as the Government considered economical.

Sir B. N. Mitra refused to say anything more at present.

Mr. K. C. Roy: Did the Government receive any special expert advice regarding the possibility of the success of broadcasting in India?

Sir B. N. Mitra: The matter was discussed by the Government with certain public men including certain members of the Assembly and Mr. K. C. Roy. (Laughter).

Mr. Roy: Was not the Director-General, Mr. Sams, consulted?

Sir B. N. Mitra: Yes.

Mr. Roy: Will the Government lay his report on the table?

Sir B. N. Mitra: I shall consider the suggestion.

The President read the Governor-General's message that the Railway Budget would be presented on the 17th inst., a general discussion would take place on 19th, and voting on Railway demands on 21st, 22nd, 24th and 25th.—A.P.

"PROGRESS DEPENDS ON INDIAN CO-OPERATION."

How Viceroy's Lucknow Speech Is Interpreted.

"DAIYL CHRONICLE" RHODOMONTADE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The speech of the Viceroy at Lucknow has received favourable notice at the hands of the Conservative press. Lucknow speech, it is regarded, reiterates, what was said on January 25 at Delhi, that Dominion Status is only distant goal and not the immediate objective.

"The Daily Chronicle" which is regarded as echoing Lord Reading, commenting on the Lucknow speech says: The intention of the Lucknow speech, it is evident is not to raise hopes as was done on the previous occasion (namely at the announcement of 31st October that the attainment of Dominion Status was possible either immediately or in near future, while all shades of opinion in Britain agree that the Declaration which the Duke of Connaught made in 1921 when inaugurating the Reformed Legislatures must be adhered to, there is at the same time equal agreement that it must be made abundantly clear to Indian politicians that progress and rate of progress must depend in a great measure on the degree of Indian co-operation received.

What looms large to-day is the many problems connected with Indian self-government which demand solution, as the problem of Indian States as well as the existence of diverse religious communities.—Free Press Beam Service.

PILGRIMS' GATE OF FORT CLOSED.

—:o:—

First Occassion In Kumbh Mela History?

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 10.

Due to the outbreak of cholera in Allahabad Kumbh Mela, the fort authorities are refusing admission into the fort to pilgrims desirous of visiting Akshaibat Temple and other sacred places in the fort, in spite of the mela authorities posting four doctors at the pilgrims' gate of the fort for eramining pilgrims before allowing them access to the fort.

It is believed this is the first occasion in the history of Allahabad when pilgrims' gate of Fort closed fro pilgrims.—Free Press.

VIDYAPITHS ARE BEACON LIGHTS.

—:o:—

TO FIND TRUE VALUES.

Kashi Vidyapith Anniversary.

BENARES, Feb. 11.

The ninth anniversary of the Kashi Vidyapith was held yesterday afternoon the Chancellor Babu Bhagwandas presiding. The National Flag was first unfurled by the Chancellor. After the usual songs, prize distribution etc., the Chancellor said the main inspiration in founding the Vidyapith having been political and politics having constantly changed, the permanent basis of working the Vidyapith had not yet finally been settled. Still there had been progress in all directions during the nine years of existence of the Vidyapith.

The Chancellor laid stress on the permanent spiritual values of human life on which alone sound social, economic and political structure could be raised. Western knowledge served as light to enable our own eyes to see the true meaning of our ancient thoughts and literature.

FIGHT BOLDLY.

Sjt. Purushotamdas in his speech said: We must boldly fight the superstitions that clog our progress. We must oppose both ancient Indian and modern European superstitions and exercise our intelligence and work with a will for freedom for our country.

He visualised national Vidyapiths serving as beacon lights to enable us to find the true values through every fog, doubt and darkness.

The annual dinner was held today in Vidyapith Building in which all castes and creeds participated.—Free Press.

INTERNATIONAL RLY. CONGRESS.

—:o:—

To Be Held In Madrid In May

AMSTERDAM, Jan 21.

The International Railway Congress Association will hold its congress from 5th to 15th May next in Madrid. As this Congress will also discuss questions immediately affecting the working conditions of the staff, the Railwaymen's Section of the I. T. F. has decided to hold during the week 28th April to 4th May, also in Madrid, an international public meeting to consider and formulate the views of the staff on the same questions, in the light of social conditions in general.

The Railwaymen's meeting will be presided over by Mr. C. T. Cramp, General Secretary of the British National Union of Railwaymen and President of the I. T. F.

KUMBH MELA BREAKING UP.

—:o:—

Cholera Epidemic In Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 10.

Cholera has broken out in an epidemic form inspite of the precautions taken at the Kumbh Mela, and the pilgrims are returning to their homes. The Fort is closed to pilgrims. The Mela is breaking up, although the festival does not end till Magh Purnamavas, on next Thursday.—A.P.

MULTAN BOMB EXPLOSION

—:o:—

Three Boys Injured.

MULTAN, Feb. 11.

As a result of bomb explosion outside Delhi Gate near Dissehra grounds one boy of 18 years received serious injuries, his left hand having been amputed. His two companions were also injured. The police searched the House and is alleged to have obtained some explosive materials.—Free Press.

AT THE PARTING OF WAYS!

President Patel Will Not Budge.

THE ASSEMBLY DEAD-LOCK.

Can Lord Irwin Patch Up The Quarrel?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

Lobby discussion continue to centre round the deadlock which exists in regard to the control over the galleries. Enquiries show that there is no atmosphere of compromise either in regard to the principles or procedure adopted by either parties to the conflict in order to assert their respective point of view. In the circumstances it is entirely in the hands of the Viceroy to determine the course the conflict should take. His Excellency returns tomorrow to the headquarters, but it is regarded as fairly certain that no decisions could be taken in the course of this week. The Viceroy will have to confer with the President as well as the party leaders. Finally the Executive Council of the Viceroy will have to decide the question in a corporate capacity. The Assembly portfolio is directly under the Viceroy, but since the Chief Commissioner of Delhi has claimed as the local Government concerned, certain inherent powers and those powers have been conceded by the Home Department acting in the name of the Governor-General-in-Council and after previous reference to the Governor-General, is now one within the purview not of the Viceroy, but of the Governor-General-in-Council.

THE LEGAL POSITION.

According to reports the Law Member has supported the legal position claimed by the Chief Commissioner and conceded by the Home Department. As there is no means of testing the soundness of the legal advice tendered by the Law Member by submission to any judicial authority, the Governor-General-in-Council cannot but be bound by the view expressed by the Law Member in regard to the legal aspect. Barring the legal aspect the only aspect left is that of public policy, namely, as to whether it is in the interests of the future of Parliamentary Government in this country that the executive should deny to the Assembly President the privileges which are extended to the Speaker of the House of Commons. On this aspect of the question it is understood that there is readiness on the part of the Home Department to concede to the Assembly President, not as a matter of right but as a matter of convention, certain privileges which would vest the control of the inner precincts in the President possibly with certain safeguards. It is understood that the European group as well as the Central Muslim Party feel that both parties to the issue should lay aside legal and other technicalities and agree to the settlement which would embody mutual agreement between the Government and the Chair, but the President, it is understood, is clear that the privileges claimed by the Chair are well-founded not only by Parliamentary precedents, but also by law as well as by conventions to which the Government of India are already parties. Thus there could be no question of concession.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO HOME MEMBER.

In this connection, it is stated that there is good deal of feeling in regard to the President's observations on Tuesday last on the Home Member's replies to Pandit Malaviya. Some allege that the President gave a lie direct to the Home Member. A careful study of the judicial record of the proceedings does not support this point of view, but feelings ran high on that day and many carry the impression that the President did give a lie direct to the Home Member. Several members who have felt that the President had a just quarrel, feel that there could not be any denying of the "bona fides" of the Home Member and that any such denial was unfortunate. The net result is that complete deadlock prevails and it now depends completely on the Viceroy either to bring about a settlement or to let matters take their course which would mean that the House will be called upon to declare whether it has or it has not the confidence in the Chair. In case no settlement is reached, it is patent to all that repercussions of the whole episode would be very farreaching. At the same time if there is a settlement it must be one which President Patel can accept and any such settlement however intrinsically sound, is likely to leave the Home Member in a quandary. In this connection it is significant that since the controversy arose, sufficient time has elapsed to enable Whitehall to be in full possession of all facts of the case by Mail. Therefore whatever decision is taken in Whitehall which is to-day ruled by a Labour Secretary of State would be in a position to indicate its own views on the question before decisions are taken.—Free Press.

"SOCIAL AS WELL AS POLITICAL CHAOS."

DUE TO GANDHIJI'S PROGRAMME.

Britishers In Fright.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Prominence has been given in the British press to Mahatma Gandhi's reiteration of his views on the question of India's right to repudiate the debts in certain circumstances. A despatch from India states that in the issue of "Young India" Mahatmaji has wholly endorsed the Congress resolution repudiating debts and has also declared that greatest obstacle to the path of non-violence is that "certain of our own people are living on the blood of the masses."

FARRAGO OF NONSENSE.

Discussing this statement the "Observer" says: "Mr. Gandhi's latest pronouncements show him as one who is prepared to bring about social as well as political chaos. India is thus to have her Lenin who will look on at simultaneous racial rebellion and class war that have arisen from his word and piously disclaim responsibility for either."—Free Press Beam Service.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURAN CE FOR ALL. FREE ACCIDENT INSURAN CE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd. by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.